THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2166.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. BY POST, 6½D.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOYCOTT RELIEF VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUGH MASK HOUSE, MAYO.

MARCH OF BOYCOTT RELIEF VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUGH MASK TO BALLINROBE.—SEE PAGE 540.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Bredenbury Court, Herefordshire, the wife of W. Henry Barneby, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Birchyfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the wife of Hon. Beauchamp M. St. John, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. Michael's, Lambourne, Berks, by the Rev. J. Murray, M.A., Rector of Rugby, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Edgell, Thomas White Walding, of Rugby, to Elizabeth (Bessie), third daughter of James Waldron, of Lambourne. No cards.

On the 27th ult., in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, John Jardine, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, third son of the late William Jardine, Esq., J.P., of Dunstable, to Minnie Dunbar, daughter of Jabez Hogg, Esq., 1, Bedford-square.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Rothesay, Bute, Mary Ann, the widow of the late John Wyndham Bruce, Esq., eldest son of the late John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, and the third daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel N. P. Cameron, of Damyraig, in the same county.

On Oct. 12, at Geraldton, Western Australia, Louisa, the beloved wife of George Eliot, Esq., Resident Magistrate, eldest daughter of the late Marshall Waller Clifton, Esq., F.R.S. and M.L.C., formerly Secretary of H.M. Victualling Board, and Chief Commissioner of Australia.

On Oct. 6, in the Island of Mauritius, Louisa Fyers, aunt and godmother of the above, widow of the late General Fyers, Commanding Royal Engineers, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Clifton, great-great-grandson of the first Sir Gervase, of Nottingham, in her 96th year.

On Dec. 3, 1879, at Bedford Lodge, Hampstead, Harry Maple, the much-beloved younger son of John Maple, in his 29th year. In memoriam.

On the 27th ult., Charlotte, widow of the late Ven. Archdeacon Glover, and second daughter of the late Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., Durham Hall, Newmarket.

⁂ The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

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1880,
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COMPRISES
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BERLIOZ'S FAUST.—REPETITION on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 11.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

The mist which, for some time past, seemed to have settled down upon public affairs in this country is gradually lifting, and the political atmosphere is becoming clearer in consequence. Parliament has been summoned by Royal Proclamation to meet on Jan. 6 "for the dispatch of business." This implies that, in the judgment of her Majesty's Ministers, there is no immediate necessity for asking of the Legislature further repressive powers for the protection of life and property in Ireland—"immediate necessity," we say, because before the time appointed for the Meeting of Parliament comes round the internal condition of Ireland may be changed for the worse, and the distasteful duty may be imposed upon the Irish Government to seek additional means for the maintenance of order before unfolding their plan for the permanent quiet of that part of her Majesty's dominions. A Land Bill, partly perhaps extending Peasant Proprietorship, but mainly directed towards the settling upon some broader basis of the relations of Landlord and Tenant, is understood to have been determined upon, and it seems likely that it will be introduced into the House of Commons without any considerable delay. Nor, perhaps, will delay be found needful. Evidence of all the facts, collected by the two Commissions now sitting on the subject, will, of course, be in the hands of the Government as these inquiries proceed; and it is rather upon the facts themselves than upon the opinions which the Commissioners may form of them that the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet must be ultimately founded. Whatever the measure proposed may be, it is nearly certain to be met with antagonism, more or less obstructive in its character. The object to be aimed at by her Majesty's Government is not a Party one, nor is it likely to be pursued, we should imagine, in a Party spirit; but if we are to draw our inferences from certain speeches lately delivered by leading members of the Opposition, advantage will probably be taken by the body of members sitting on the left-hand side of the Speaker's chair for throwing every impediment in the way of a successful issue of the Ministerial project. We may be over hasty, or we may be utterly mistaken. The aspect of things is altering every day. Men's minds naturally change with the change of circumstances, and it may happen that some of the largest land proprietors in Ireland may see it to be their interest to accept measures in January or February next, which in August or September last they would have regarded as utterly inadmissible. The Session, then, may not prove to be so stormy as is generally expected. Lively, no doubt, it will be—lively and laborious; but it may also be fruitful of results, permanent as well as immediate, beneficial to the population of Ireland.

The Cession of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, which has come at last, and which has now shifted from a speculation into a "*fait accompli*," will keep the course pretty clear, during the earlier part of the Session at least, from Debates on Foreign Affairs. It is less likely now than ever that public attention will become so absorbed by what is going on abroad as to diminish the interest felt in matters of domestic policy. The efficacy of the European Concert, in breaking down Turkish opposition, has at length been proved. The Naval Demonstration has done its work sufficiently at least to indicate in the judgment of "Monarchs and Statesmen" its adaptation to obtain their ends in South-Eastern Europe without the shedding of blood. It is, no doubt, a cumbrous machinery in operation. It requires great patience and not a little national self-restraint. The ships of war now gathered in the waters that wash the Coast of Dalmatia may, or may not, be forthwith dispersed; but it has become clear to the common-sense of European Governments that in resolute combination they possess an instrument of coercion against Turkish recalcitrancy which may be used for the settlement of the Eastern Question without danger of precipitating a general war, and without fear of destroying, or disturbing, the respective interests each of the Powers may have in that part of the world. Greece, it is true, may force the hand of the Signatary Powers. But there is room for hope that the same combination which compelled the Cession of Dulcigno will, in the end, obtain for Greece the extended frontier laid down for her by the Conference at Berlin, in pursuance of the recommendations agreed to by Congress.

South African affairs will probably engage the early notice of both Houses of Parliamsnt. The Government at Capetown has not been fortunate in its policy. The rebellious spirit of the Native Tribes on the frontier is evidently contagious, and the Colonists will find enough to do to hold their own. With them, however, rests the responsibility of the course they seem resolved to pursue. It will be for them to adopt such measures of pacification as may be best calculated to allay Native discontent, or to suffer the inconveniences consequent thereupon. There is not, however, much room for discussion where there is no opportunity afforded for practical conclusions. Both the great parties at home agree in condemning the new Colonial War. Both have formally warned the Government at the Cape of its heavy and undivided responsibility in this matter. There are few, if any, who advocate any extension to South African Colonists of military aid for the accomplishment of their objects; and perhaps the safest method of dealing with them will be that of leaving them to their own resources.

Of course, other great and important issues besides that of the Land question in Ireland will come under Parliamentary notice, and, perhaps, under practical treatment. The Trading classes cry aloud, and not without reason, for some amendment of the Bankruptcy Law. Steps must be taken for putting a stop to "corrupt practices" at Elections. The Ballot Act will need to be revised, and changed from a temporary into a permanent measure. Legislation will probably be attempted for the settlement of certain Judicial Reforms. Another Budget will perhaps place upon an equable footing the laws relating to the importation of Light Wines, and the Liquor Traffic is sure to be keenly discussed under various phases. The Municipal Government of Counties will be the subject of at least preliminary debates. We can fully sympathise with Parliamentary Representatives on the curtailment of their usual Recess. We anticipate for them a trying and exhausting Session. They have much lee-way to make up. They will, perhaps, encounter a great deal of obstruction, possibly even of factious obstruction. But their country generally looks upon them as equal to the emergency, and in the satisfaction of its legitimate claims they will, doubtless, seek for, and find, their surest and richest reward.

Lord Coleridge, the new Lord Chief Justice of England, took the oaths and his seat in the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday morning.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is the lot—and apparently a lot which is inevitable and at which there is no use in repining—of the writer of this page to make a number of very estimable people very angry every week. Perhaps if I confined myself to quotations of the prices of vegetable produce in Covent-garden market, or to giving careful abstracts (without comments) on the proceedings in the different metropolitan County Courts, or to recording the arrivals and departures of ocean mail-steamers, or to tabulating the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages which have occurred during the week, I might produce a page of "Echoes" which should be wholly inoffensive. Nobody ever quarrels with my venerable contemporary the *London Gazette*, or resents as libellous the records of feminine costume penned and depicted in *Myra's Journal* and the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*. And who would think of indignantly apostrophising the Editors of *Boyle's Court Guide* and the *Post Office London Directory?*

Fortunately, or unfortunately, I have to talk about all kinds of things; and my gossip is read by all kinds of people, all over the world. I have from the beginning resolutely set my mind against chronicling Society Small Beer in the shape of paragraphs reciting the latest achievements at baccarat of Ferdinand Count Fathom, the approaching marriage of Beau Didapper to Lady Kitty Crocodile, or the recent recovery from that painful malady, the mumps, of Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs. I choose, instead, to gossip about public people and public things. I have my own opinions; my correspondents have theirs; and the consequence is that somebody—now at Peckham and now at Patras, now at Twickenham and now at Trincomalee—is continually and vehemently irate with a poor old *feuilletonniste*, who does his best never to speak one word louder than another, and to keep the peace "all round."

Several of my correspondents (seemingly with Jingo sympathies of the intolerant kind) are enraged because a week or two since I remarked on the over partiality of the upper classes in Turkey to raki before dinner. The Ottoman, I am hotly told, is essentially a teetotaller. I am perfectly well aware that the Armenian *hammals* or porters of Pera are total abstainers; that the Turkish *caïkjees* or boatmen of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn are the soberest of fellows; and that the Turkish peasant and the Turkish soldier are, as a rule, models of temperance. Still, I stick to my text as regards champagne and raki imbibing among the upper classes in Turkey.

While recurring to this particular phase of international manners, I ought in justice to say something about the Americans. Am I wrong in stating that, notwithstanding the amazingly large consumption of whisky and lager beer in the United States (remember there are fifty millions of people there), the cause of total abstinence, especially among the educated classes, is making strides quite amazing throughout the Union. Over and over again have I glanced around the vast dining-hall of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, without noticing a single glass or bottle containing anything stronger than water on any one of the tables; while for a whole week we made one of a party of eight ladies and gentlemen who dined together at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, without consuming one single drop of fermented liquor. M. Hardy, the *chef* of this palatial establishment (he has a salary of a thousand guineas a year), sent us up every evening a dinner worthy of Delmonico's, worthy of the Café Anglais or Bignon's, worthy of Dominique's at St. Petersburg, or of the Grand Midland Hotel, St. Pancras; yet I am old enough and shameless enough to own that, ere the week was half over, my gorge rose at M. Hardy's long-drawn succession of dainties, and that I would have willingly given five dollars for a dinner of cold meat and pickles, and a pint of Allsopp.

I was talking to an eminent New York physician on this wonderful dinner-table temperance, and congratulating him on the extraordinary change which had taken place in the national habits since I first visited the States in '63, in the midst of the war, and when whole Niagaras, so to speak, of champagne (at from eight to ten dollars a bottle) were drunk at Northern hotels and in Northern Society. He smiled, and advised me not to jump hastily at conclusions. Such hasty conclusions I am anxious to avoid; but I can only record what I have seen. I traversed the American continent from north to south and from east to west; but so universal was the absence of wine, or even beer, at the hotel dinner-tables that we often felt positively ashamed to order our modest pint of St. Jullien or "Extra Dry" (come, Sir Wilfrid, that was not inordinate for two persons) in view of the vast array of shining cut glass containing only water and pellucid ice. I grew, at last, to like iced water in the depth of winter; principally, perhaps, because the hotel tea and coffee were, as a rule, so extremely nasty.

From Sandymount, Dublin, I receive an exuberant letter, signed "One of a Large Family," and which, in my humble judgment, seems brimful of genuine Irish humour. The writer says that she is one of a large family "who are in the habit of discussing any and every subject with great energy, and even violence." "Violence" tickles me. In my mind's eye I see the "family" fighting tooth and nail over the thinly veiled allusions to real personages in "Endymion;" the drawing-room chandelier smashed into a thousand shivers owing to the "family" inability to come to an agreement on the Darwinian theory of the Origin of Species, and the works and keyboard of the grand pianoforte wrenched from their case and flung out of window because one member of the "family" maintained that Horne Tooke was the author of "Junius," while another asserted that Single-Speech Hamilton was the real old original "*Stat nominis umbra.*"

The "member of a Large Family" wants to know whether it be orthographically orthodox to write "cocoa nut" for "coker nut." It seems that an English grocer, in the neighbourhood of Sandymount, has displayed, in huge letters, in his shop window, a recommendation of his "best coker nuts." At first, the "family" felt inclined to reproach the grocer for importing cockney vulgarisms into the Green Isle; but, on referring to their dictionaries, they found that Walker (1851) gives only "cocoa" and "cocoa nut," and Webster merely gives "cocoa" and "coco;" but, under the word "nut," he mentions the "cocoa" or "coker;" and in Spiers' English-French dictionary the mention is "coker, *vide* cocoa."

Looking up my own authorities, I find Nicol Scott's large edition of Bailey's Dictionary giving "coco" and "cocoa" as the name of a nut-bearing palm, and as derived from the Spanish *cacaotal*, written more properly "*cacao*." But the Spanish "*cacao*" (the *Theobroma Cacao* of Linnæus) is not a palm, but a small tree known to the Mexicans as *cioccolatli*, from the seeds of which the beverages known as chocolate and cocoa are prepared. Bailey quotes the poet Thomson,

Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl.

But Bailey subsequently becomes hopelessly hazy; for, after stating that chocolate is a substance made from the fruit of the cacao-tree (which is correct), and quoting Dr. Arbuthnot—"Chocolate is much the best liquor; its oil seems to be rich, alimentary, and anodyne"—he goes on to say that chocolate is a drink made from the Indian cocoa-nut (Thomson's "milky bowl"), which is manifestly incorrect. After careful reference to Dr. Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, under the head of the order Byttneriaceæ, I can but come to the conclusion that "coker-nut" is a vulgarism, but that we ought to write "coco," and not "cocoa" nut, because to write it "cocoa" is productive of the confounding of the nut with the milk in it, with the cocoa of modern commerce, which is an inexpensive and wholesome preparation of the seed of the "cacao." "Cocoa" as a term for a beverage was probably, in the origin, appropriated by the grocers, or rather the manufacturers of the product, in blissful ignorance of, or utter indifference to, the difference existing between the "coco" nut palm and the "cacao" tree.

Mem.: I may as well mention that I know absolutely nothing about the science of botany. Perhaps, too, my correspondent is a gentleman, and not a lady. In any case, it was imperatively necessary to give some kind of answer to "the family." It is their "violence" that I dread.

In justice to Professor Skeat, I give his final contention in the matter of the antiquity of the *literal* proverbial locution "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child." The learned Professor states that Butler's "Hudibras" was never heard of until 1663, but that the sentence "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" appears in that precise form as an old proverb in a collection called Clarke's "Paræmiologica," published in 1639. This information is given in Hazlitt's "Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases," p. 343. Professor Skeat has not verified the reference to Clarke; but he has little doubt that Hazlitt is right; and he expects that Bohn's Book of Proverbs says the same. It also occurs in Ray's collection. The Professor finally remarks that how he came to take an interest in the matter was because he once had to write notes on the proverbs of Hendyng, a collection made as far back as 1303. The nearest approach to "Spare the Rod," &c., in this collection is "Lief child lore behoveth"—i.e., "A dear child needs teaching;" this Hendyng explains to means that the dear child must be occasionally beaten. At least, in closing this question, I may congratulate myself first on having brought the most learned philologer in England into the arena of disputation; and, next, that I have shown that King Solomon never said *literatim et verbatim* "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child." Within the next six months I confidently expect to be told that he *did* say so, word for word and letter for letter.

The current number of *Punch* contains a very clever parody on Mr. Longfellow's "Excelsior," applied to Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion." One verse seems to me exceptionally pungent—

"Tempt not the Press," Lord Rowton said;
"Of critics have a timely dread.
They skinn'd you when you wrote Lothair."
He answered with his nose in air,
"Endymion!"

It is passing strange, nevertheless, that the facile versifier who penned this good-natured piece of banter should have overlooked the circumstance that there is another beauteous poem by Mr. Longfellow called "Endymion," which would lend itself much more appropriately to the purposes of burlesque in this particular case. Travesties of "Excelsior" have reached the "ancient and fishlike" stage. Surely the parodist could have made something of the stanzas over which we have all sighed, and many of us have wept, when we were young—

No one is so accursed by Fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own.
Responds—as if, with unseen wings,
An Angel touch'd its quivering strings,
And whispers in its song,
"Where hast thou stayed so long!"

I do not think that we should protest too loudly against sparkling parodies of famous poems. They only cause us to return, with renewed eagerness and joyfulness, to the beautiful originals.

With reference to the early history of the Electric Telegraph, "W. H. P.," Wimbledon, writes as "an old Telegrapher" to inform me that the person who was principally instrumental in introducing Electric Telegraphy in England was the late Sir William Fothergill Cooke; and that Professor Daniell, in 1841, in an award on the question, observed:—

While Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom the country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the Electric Telegraph as a useful undertaking promising to become a work of national importance, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches have already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application; it is to the united labours of gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which the important invention has made during the five years of their being associated.

My correspondent proceeds to the inference that the "Electrical Telegraph" referred to in the *Satirist* must have been Soemmering's, which became known in England in 1812. By a curious coincidence, on the morning of my receiving the courteous communication of "W. H. P." I was turning over the leaves (oh! worst and most ruinous of habits) of Messrs. Reeves and Turner's last catalogues of books, and therein I saw marked a "Catalogue of Books and Papers relating to Electricity, Magnetism, the Electric Telegraph, &c., including the Ronalds Library." Straightway I sent for this catalogue, a corpulent octavo of some six hundred pages; and under the head of Soemmering, or rather Sömmering, I found, "Uber Einen Elektrischen Telegraphen, 4to, 2 plates, 14 pp. München, 1811."

There is a great deal more to repay perusal in this catalogue. Attached to it is a short biography of the late Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S., who, it will be remembered, demonstrated in 1816 the possibility of an electric telegraph, and showed that electricity could be practically used for conveying messages over long distances. But the gem of the biography is Sir Francis (then Mr.) Ronald's correspondence with the Admiralty with reference to his invention. He had asked for an interview, which Lord Melville, the then First Lord, had promised him. He received the following official reply from the Secretary to the Admiralty:—

Mr. Barrow presents his compliments to Mr. Ronalds, and acquaints him, with reference to his note of the Third instant, *that Telegraphs of any kind are now wholly unnecessary*, and that no other than the one now in use will be adopted.

Admiralty Office, August 5, 1816.

"Got rid of that fellow!" I fancy I can hear the bygone Secretary to the Admiralty say complacently to himself, as he settled down comfortably in his arm-chair to the perusal of the *Courier*. I really think that, had Mr. Ronalds lived in the reign of Charles the Second, he would have got a more intelligent reply from the Clerk of the Acts, Mr. Samuel Pepys. Can you not imagine such a passage in the Diary as the following:—

"To Hammersmith by water, with my wife and Knipp, and the poor wretch singing madrigals all the way, which so vexed my wife I thought she would have had Knipp into the water; but I mighty pleased both with the music and the mischief. And so to see the Ingenious Machine invented by Mr. Francis Ronalds that is one of our Fellows of His Majesty's Royal Society; and most curious it is to see how he proposes to carry wires underground for Electrical Communing between London and Sheerness or Portsmouth or Plymouth and the like; and how he has dug a trench in his garden, five hundred and twenty feet in length and four foot deep; in which he lays a trough of wood, two inches square, well lined inside and out with pitch; and within the trough thick glass tubes, through which the electrified wires run. He thinks that such an Electrical Telegraph would be of great advantage to us of the Navy Office; and, indeed, I am of that mind myself, and shall speak to the Duke of York about it when we are through with Tangier business. Yet do I fear that if the Commons grant any money for Electrical Telegraphs the King will get hold of it, and give it to my Lady Castlemaine or Nellie. And so home, and did throw a halfpenny to a boy that stood on his head in the mud by the water side; but the halfpenny fell into a pool, and he could not find it, and so burst out a crying, which made rare sport; only that the halfpenny should be lost vexed me." Thus the potential entry in the diary of the Clerk of the Acts.

The Prefect of the Seine has just been applied to for the necessary authorisation for the erection of a phenomenal theatre near the Madeleine. It is to comprise four separate and independent sections under one roof. First, a theatre in which comedies and operettas are to be played; next, a colossal restaurant combined with a music-hall; thirdly, a permanent *Kermesse*, in which all sorts of games and shows are to be carried on; and, finally, a saloon with an orchestra of one hundred musicians, and which is to be used alternately as a ball-room and a skating-rink. The projector of this tremendous scheme appears to have "dreamed a dream," in which our Alhambra and Criterion, with the Holborn Restaurant and the Agricultural Hall, Islington, coalesced to produce a gigantic nightmare. But the contemplated establishment near the Madeleine would be scarcely complete without a score of billiard-rooms in the basement, a Turkish Bath in the rear, and an Aquarium and an exhibition of waxworks in the attics.

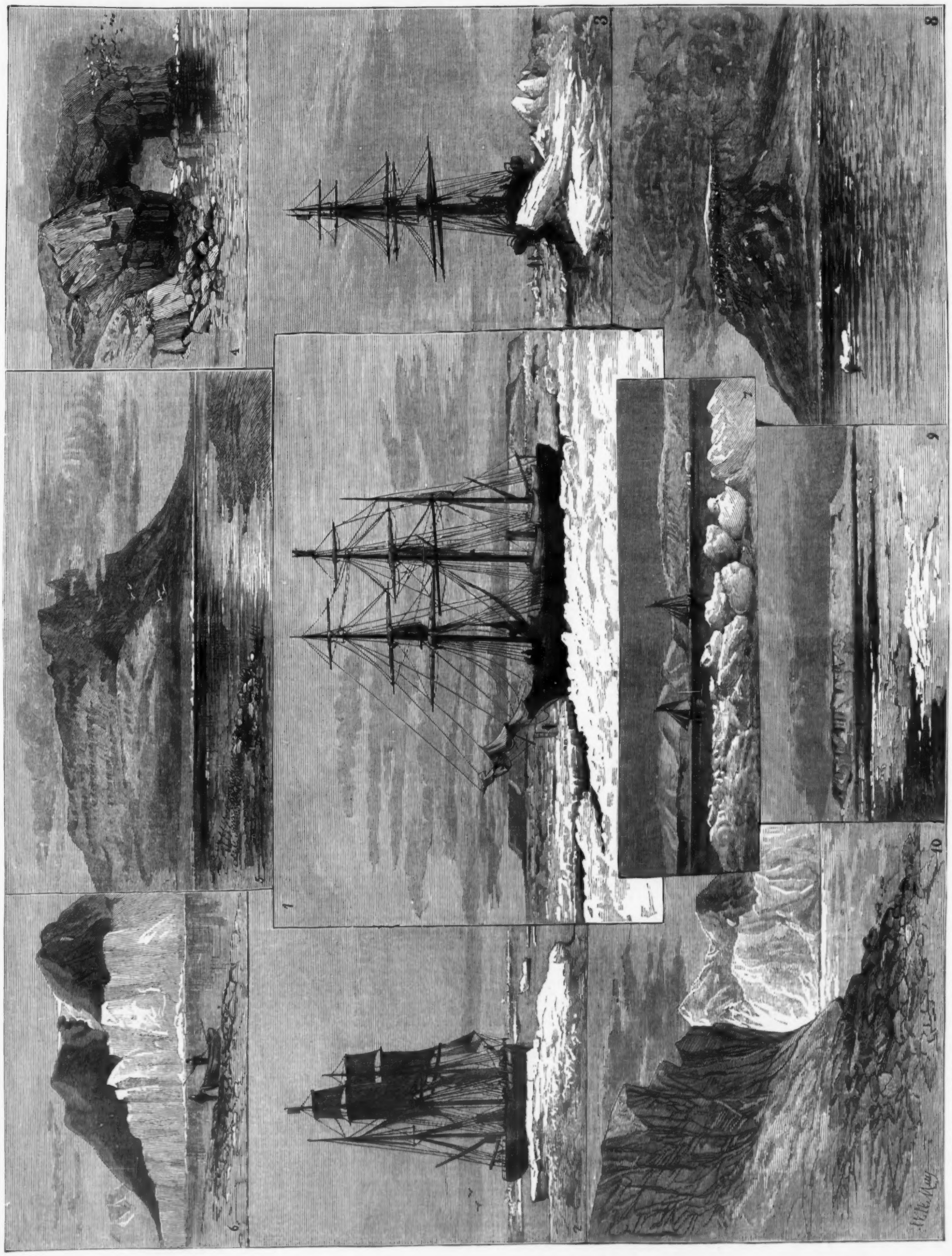
Referring to History repeating itself in the case of the dumb son of Crœsus, King of Lydia, and the tongue-tied lad who recently recovered his speech through extreme terror when some boy burglars flourished pokers over his head, a correspondent draws my attention to the old and favourite farce of "Shocking Events," which treats of a doctor who undertakes to make the dumb or the tongue-tied to speak by a systematic administration of "shocks." "When I throw him into the horse-pond," explains the doctor, "if I can only hear him exclaim, 'O dear, I shall be drowned!' I shall consider that my fortune is made." "But, supposing that he *is* drowned," remarks the doctor's daughter. "Why, then, my dear," remarks the sage medico, "he must be regarded as a necessary victim to science."

Under the title of "The Poet and the Muse," Mr. Walter Herries Pollock has just published an exquisitely graceful and polished version of Alfred de Musset's "La Nuit de Mai," "La Nuit d'Août," and "La Nuit d'Octobre." The criticism of contemporary poetry is foreign to my attributes; but I delight in Alfred de Musset (who does not?), and, so far as my imperfect lights go, it seems to me that the tuneful French lyrist has never been in more skilful and accomplished hands than those of Mr. W. H. Pollock. He has taken the first, the third, and the fourth of the four famous "Nuits," omitting the second, the "Nuit de Décembre," for the very good and sufficient reason that it is "cast" in a manner entirely different from that of the other three; and for the rhymed metres of the original Mr. Pollock has wisely substituted very ringing and dramatic English blank verse. His own original introduction to the versions, which, with commendable conciseness, gives a résumé of De Musset's poetic characteristics, is also in blank verse, and is a model of dignified expression and harmonious composition. That there is boldness, even audacity, in this treatment of the author of "Les Nuits" seems clear enough; but youth is the season for deeds of happy hardihood. Mr. W. H. Pollock should try his hand at Lamartine's "Jocelyn" in blank verse. G. A. S.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

SKETCHES OF PEASANTRY AND TENANT FARMERS.

The recent extraordinary proceedings on the Lough Mask estate of the Earl of Erne, near Ballinrobe, County Mayo, were described a fortnight ago. Captain Boycott, resident agent for Lord Erne, and farming the land adjacent to Lough Mask House, was pursued with great enmity by the neighbouring tenantry under the influence of the Land League. They would allow no labourers to work for him in getting in his crops, and he was threatened with entire ruin, after having invested above £5000 in the farm. A band of fifty volunteers from the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, therefore, came to Lough Mask, as we have related, to perform this work gratuitously for Captain Boycott. The Government sent a large military force to protect them, as well as to protect that gentleman and his family, and a regular encampment was formed in his grounds. The party of Ulstermen, mostly sons of farmers, under the leadership of Captain Somerset Maxwell, and the soldiers, hussars, infantry, and sappers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Twentyman, 19th Hussars, have borne many days of fatigue, worry, and exposure to bitter wintry weather, in an exemplary spirit. No attempt has been made to molest them; and the work of reaping and digging the various crops, and of threshing the corn, has been duly finished. On Saturday last, at two in the afternoon, the camp was broken up; and the Ulster party, taking leave of Captain and Mrs. Boycott, marched to Ballinrobe. Our Special Artist furnishes two or three Sketches of the scenes at their departure, and of the subsequent journey of Captain Boycott and his family, with the military escort, who started early on Sunday morning for Claremorris. They were in a covered ambulance cart, and Captain Boycott carried a favourite parrot in a cage. Captain Boycott and his family proceeded to Dublin by railway, the infantry of the escort going to the Curragh Camp. The



1. Furthest Point reached by the Eira. 2. Ship among loose ice on her way to Franz Joseph Land. 3. Eira attempting to force her way north, August 9. Stopped by the Ice. 4. Rocks on Jan Mayen Island. 5. Cliff, 1400 feet high, North End of Eira Harbour.
6. Portion of Glacier in Magdalena Bay, Spitzbergen. 7. Norwegian Walrus-Hunters, Spitzbergen. 8. Hill on Island, forming Eira Harbour, Franz Joseph Land. 9. First land seen, part of M'Clintock Island. 10. Glacier in Spitzbergen.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION BY MR. LEIGH SMITH'S YACHT IN THE FRANZ JOSEPH ARCHIPELAGO, SIBERIAN OCEAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

expedition had lasted seventeen days. It is satisfactory to learn that Captain Boycott's wheat, oats, potatoes, mangold, and other crops, safely reached Dublin, and fetched good prices in the market there; but he will be a heavy loser, and does not expect to be able to resume his agency, or the occupation of his farm. He was accompanied to town by Colonel Bruce, Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary, and Mr. Hamilton, of the magistracy, who have distinguished themselves throughout the whole business, with Mr. Beckett, Mr. M'Sheehy, and Mr. D. Harrell, magistrates of Mayo.

Tuesday, Dec. 28, has been fixed by the Queen's Bench in Dublin for beginning the trial of the State prosecutions against Mr. Parnell, M.P.; Mr. Dillon, M.P.; Mr. Biggar, M.P., and other leaders of the Irish Land League, whose meetings continue to be held in different parts of the country.

A variety of Sketches of Irish peasantry, and the class of poor tenant farmers in the western districts, are engraved for this Number of our Journal.

MR. LEIGH SMITH'S ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Leigh Smith is already well known as a most adventurous and determined explorer in the frozen seas north of Spitzbergen. But it was some years since he had made a voyage in that direction, when, last winter, he gave orders for the construction of a steamer suitable for ice navigation, at Peterhead. The new steamer was named the Eira, and she was admirably adapted in all respects for the work for which she was intended. Mr. Leigh Smith's intention was to reconnoitre the edge of the ice in every direction, and to push forward wherever he found an opening leading northward. He had an excellent crew of north countrymen, and was accompanied by Mr. Grant, from whose series of photographs our illustrations are taken. Leaving Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, on June 20, the Eira (a word meaning snow) was first steered to the volcanic island of Jan Mayen, where it was hoped that the lofty peak of Beerenberg might be explored. But the dense fogs to some extent thwarted the explorers, although a few admirable photographs were taken.

Mr. Leigh Smith next made a persevering attempt to penetrate through the ice towards the east coast of Greenland, and, failing there, he tried the northern coast of Spitzbergen, with a similar result. The ice was packed closely down upon the land. But several of the grandest points of this coast were visited, and furnished excellent opportunities for the display of Mr. Grant's photographic skill. Finding that the season was not favourable for exploration on the western side of Spitzbergen, a course was shaped round the southern extremity, and then northward, with a view to making an attempt to reach Franz Joseph Land. In the first trial the ice was too closely packed, and it was necessary to turn the Eira's head southward to get clear. But, after encountering a gale of wind, she was again steered northwards, and in the morning of Aug. 14 the long-desired land was sighted. From that time until the end of the month the Eira was engaged upon most important work, discovering a new coast-line extending westward beyond the furthest point seen by the Austrian Expedition, with islands and capes and harbours, vast stretches of glaciers; and, in short, a previously unknown country with numerous points of interest. But a still more momentous discovery was the navigability of the route to this new coast-line, which will hereafter be the base of operations for future Polar exploration.

One remarkable circumstance connected with this newly discovered region was the existence of very large icebergs, quite unlike those met with in Baffin's Bay. The Franz Joseph Land berg is a vast mass, from 150 ft. to 250 ft. high, and of great extent, with a perfectly level top. Breaking off from the glaciers which line the coast, these do not float southwards, and the direction of their drift is one of the problems which are waiting for solution. The new country was forbidding enough. It was covered with a glacier extending down to the sea. Even the off-lying islands had their caps, and the land was only visible at long intervals in black precipitous masses, rising up between the icy expanses; yet animal life was abundant. Two right whales were seen; there were great numbers of walrus and seals, and the ivory gulls were breeding on one of the islands.

On Aug. 18 the Eira was anchored in a snug harbour formed by two islands, in 80 deg. 8 min. 25 sec. N. latitude, which appropriately received her name. Here the lofty cliffs formed a vast amphitheatre, and below there was a flat plain where many hyperborean plants were growing. But the surrounding scenery was wild and desolate in the extreme. Nearly the whole coast was occupied by glacier after glacier rolling down to the sea, with black headlands abruptly rising through the ice at long intervals.

The Eira succeeded in advancing westward along the coast, through loose ice, on the 24th, and reached the furthest point in this direction, where she was stopped by ice. This position was in latitude 80 deg. 20 min. N., and 40 deg. E. longitude; and land was seen trending away north-west, the furthest point seen being over forty miles away. The extent of the newly discovered coast-line thus discovered and explored was 105 miles, while the extent seen, to the most distant point, was at least 150 miles. The great size of the icebergs and the extent of glacier are indications that Franz Joseph Land is of vast extent.

Having reached this extreme point, and all progress in that direction being, for the time, blocked by the ice, Mr. Leigh Smith turned his steamer's head to the east, and, again running along the coast previously discovered, reached the spot where the Austrian exploring-ship Tegetthoff had wintered and was abandoned, fast locked in the ice. Now there was open water on the same spot.

In returning southwards, Mr. Leigh Smith made an attempt to reach Wiches' Land, to the east of Spitzbergen, but there was a continuous line of closely packed ice, which stopped his progress, although, from Sept. 1 to 10, he persevered in a search for an opening. The weather then became bad, with strong gales, and the nights were getting dark. A course was, therefore, shaped for Stor Fjord, in the south of Spitzbergen, and on the 22nd the voyage home was commenced. Peterhead was reached on Oct. 12.

Mr. Leigh Smith's voyage is the most successful and the most important *summer* voyage that has ever been made in the Arctic Regions, and his discoveries will certainly form a new starting-point for future Polar discovery.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the drawings submitted by Mr. C. J. Phipps, on behalf of Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte, for the construction of a new theatre, to be called the Beaufort Theatre, on the site of the west side of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, were approved.

Nearly one hundred Carmelite nuns, in company with several priests, all recently expelled from France, arrived in Hereford on Thursday week, and took up their residence in the mansion formerly occupied by the late Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Menevia. This house they intend to make their head-quarters, owing to its proximity to Belmont Pro-Cathedral, the great seat of Benedictine learning in England.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

"I adore a reception at the Academy," said one immortal to another. "Yes," was the reply, "but the worst of it is that one of us must die before a reception can take place." Happily, this sad reflection does not touch the public, and the reception of a new member to a *fauteuil* at the French Academy is always very much of an event here. On Thursday last the amphitheatre of the Institute presented a particularly brilliant appearance. One might almost have thought oneself at a "first night" at the Français, so charming were the toilets of the ladies, and so illustrious in the world of art, science, letters, and fashion were the names of the visitors. The ceremony was the reception of M. Labiche, the celebrated vaudevillist, who has amused Paris for the past forty years, and whose genial wit reconciled even the most recalcitrant to the fastidious and tiresome composition known as an academical discourse. If Alfred de Musset had been present he would have erased his famous hemistich, *ma comme le discours d'un académicien*. If Heine had been there he might, perhaps, have modified some of the terrible pleasantries which he used to launch against the venerable and enlightened company. Indeed, Labiche's speech was charming, and M. John Lemoinne's reply was courteous, if not particularly brilliant.

The fine connoisseurs of art have been talking much of late about the wonderful revival of the art of pastel, to which we owe our most vivid representations of the life and manners of the eighteenth century. I hear that Edmond de Goncourt intends to write a book about it. The author of the revival is M. de Nittis, whose pictures of London must be familiar to my readers. His work bears upon it the vivid imprint of *modernité*. It is living in every sense of the term. Besides the pastels to which I have referred, M. de Nittis is at work on a picture of the races at Longchamps, which will create a sensation when he exhibits it next spring. It is a complete representation of life on a Paris race-course, with all its elegance, its luxury, its animation, and its eccentricities.

The *Chroniqueur* of life in Paris has not a very wide choice of subjects this week, and unfortunately those which impose themselves upon his attention are of an unpleasant nature. The great topic of the past week has been the Cissey-Rochefort-Laisant trial, which lasted three days, and was concluded on Saturday. My readers are familiar with the details of the De Cissey scandal. The present trial was brought by M. de Cissey for defamation of character against MM. Rochefort and Laisant, whose journals, the *Intransigeant* and the *Petit Parisien*, have been most violent in their attacks upon him, and most prodigal in their charges of treason, malversation, and fraud. MM. Laisant and Rochefort did not succeed in bringing any proofs of their charges. It is true that a technical difficulty prevented them from producing their witnesses. The judgment rendered by the Tribunal after three hours' consultation is not flattering to M. de Cissey, and not severe enough towards his calumniators to satisfy the public that their charges are groundless. However, this is not the moment to discuss the case once more; it will shortly be examined by a Parliamentary committee, and the defendants may appeal against their sentence. The judgment opens by stigmatising M. de Cissey as the author of two letters revealed in the Jung-de-Woestyne case, by which "Courtot de Cissey, in mixing himself up in the disputes of the couple Jung, committed the grave fault of bringing his ministerial authority to bear upon a subordinate in order to induce him to give authorisations which the latter believed to be contrary to his dignity as a husband and a father." It then goes on to condemn MM. Rochefort and Laisant each to pay 4000f. fine and 8000f. damages. When the defendants left the court they were greeted with cries of "*Vive Rochefort!*" "*Vive Laisant!*" and Rochefort's cab was followed by the crowd to his home.

This trial has become almost a party question in the Press, and the "irreconcileables," far from considering the judgment as a warning to them to be careful in future about bringing forward groundless accusations, consider it almost a triumph. The Court estimates M. de Cissey's honour at 16,000f.? That is all. Encouraged by this success, Rochefort announces that he intends to expose, not only the abuses and malversations of General de Cissey, but also of the whole Ministry of War; while Blanqui, in his journal, *Ni Dieu ni Maître*, proposes to examine the conduct of the councils of war that judged the Communists.

Alas! the ghost of the Commune is constantly crossing the stage in these latter times, and the survivors of that fratricidal struggle, who have returned from a long exile, have returned too often with thoughts only of vengeance. They have no programme, it is true; they have no *raison d'être*. Amongst the irreconcileables there is, perhaps, less fraternity than there is amongst any other class in this age of individualism. But the cry of misery is not keenly discriminating, and the returned Communists, taking their stand on the social question, influence a large mass of the people. There is no knowing when their scatter-brained visionaries may lead them to acts that will compromise liberty and unsettle the Republic. On Sunday last, for instance, a most unedifying skirmish took place in the cemetery of Levallois-Perret. It was the ninth anniversary of the death of Ferré, member of the Commune, who lies buried there. A manifestation had been organised, and speeches were to be delivered; but the police interfered, and in the scuffle eleven persons were arrested.

This was not the only significant disturbance of the week. On Monday, the anniversary of the death of Lacordaire, a funeral mass to his memory was celebrated in the Eglise Saint-Augustin. Hitherto this mass has been celebrated in the conventual chapels of the Dominican order; but these having been closed, by virtue of the religious decrees of March 19, the Dominicans had to celebrate the mass elsewhere. The clerical journals had begged their readers to come to the mass. In short, a manifestation was desired. The congregation comprised all the celebrities of the Royalist and clerical parties, and all the expelled Dominicans. Père Monsabré delivered a discourse—anti-Governmental, I need hardly say—which was applauded, in spite of the sacredness of the place in which it was delivered. As the congregation came out a cry of "*Vive la liberté!*" was uttered. Then a rush was made by the crowd outside the church, and further cries of "*Vivent les pères!*" "*A bas les crocheteurs!*" were heard. In short, the scenes that took place at the time of the dispersion of the unauthorised religious orders were repeated, the police were assaulted and insulted, and ten persons were arrested.

Apart from these incidents there is little new at Paris, unless it be the rehearsals of the new ballet, "La Korrigane," at the Opéra, and the projects of raising statues to Lakanal, Alexandre Dumas, and Pierre Dupont. *Apropos* of statues, I may add that Rochefort is having a petition signed to raise a monument in Paris to the memory of the heroes of the Commune. Happily, I can quit politics for this week with this announcement, for neither in the Chamber nor in the Senate have the proceedings been of deep interest. The Chamber has been chiefly occupied with the educational question. T. C.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The complete departure of the frost during the early part of last week was an intense relief to the lessees of race meetings, and capital gatherings at Warwick, Manchester, and Kempton Park, brought the season of 1880 to a close with great éclat. Nothing very noteworthy took place at Warwick. Œnone, who was quite invincible during the early part of the year, beat a large though indifferent field in the Grendon Nursery, and Sir George Chetwynd also won a welter race with Lord Clive, who has disappointed him so terribly since he gave a long price for him about two years ago. The horse is now for sale by private contract, and from his splendid breeding—by Lord Clifden from Plunder—and grand appearance, ought to make a successful sire, despite the sad falling off in his racing capabilities since his three-year-old days. The everlasting Advance (9 st.) started favourite for the Midland Counties Handicap but ran badly, and though Lord Clive (8 st. 4 lb.) appeared to be winning easily at the distance, Playfellow (6 st. 7 lb.) proved too good for him in the last hundred yards. Old Woodcock appeared in winning colours in a Hunters' race, and in another similar event the two cracks—Blue Danube and Glen Jossa—succumbed to Spreading Sail, a son of Paul Jones. Turning to Manchester, we find Misenus making such a rare race with Madame du Barry for the November Cup that his success in the Great Shropshire Handicap is well accounted for, and it is clear that, when in the humour to struggle, he is a very fair horse. War Horn (6 st. 8 lb.) took the Lancashire Cup from a capital field of thirteen, which included such speedy horses as Charibert (9 st. 6 lb.), Valentino (7 st. 3 lb.), and Misenus (7 st. 12 lb.); and this was actually the first time that the Oaks form has been confirmed in any way ever since Jenny Howlet, Bonnie Marden, and War Horn ran home in front of the worst field that ever ran for the "ladies' race." The distance—seven furlongs—was a quarter of a mile too far for Charibert, but Valentino ought to have done better. On the following day, over five furlongs, Charibert ran a great horse, but could not quite give 17 lb. to Centenary, a half-brother to The Palmer and Rosicrucian, who possesses a good deal of the speed of his distinguished relatives. The £1000 added to the Manchester Handicap proved successful in bringing a field of fifteen to the post. Sideral (6 st. 3 lb.) and Schoolboy (6 st. 5 lb.) were equal favourites at 4 to 1, and Retreat (7 st. 4 lb.), Stockmar (6 st. 4 lb.), and Unready (6 st.) were also well supported. The three-year-olds ran very badly, and Sideral could only get third to Madame du Barry (8 st. 2 lb.) and old Adamite (7 st. 7 lb.). The victory of the former was easily achieved, and, considering the style in which she has been running of late, it is surprising that she was allowed to start at 12 to 1. The attendance at Kempton Park was not very large on either day, nor was the racing particularly interesting. Mr. Pickwick won a couple of events, and was bought in for 460 gs. Theophrastus was beaten by Abbot of St. Mary's over hurdles on the first day, but carried 12 st. 2 lb., a very big weight for a three-year-old, successfully on Saturday. There were fourteen runners for the November Handicap, and, at the finish, Sir Joseph (8 st.) supplanted Belfry (7 st. 1 lb.) in the quotations. The latter ran unaccountably badly, but Sir Joseph, as usual, flattered his supporters until reaching the distance, where he was beaten, and Beauchamp II. effected a great coup for the ring.

The steeplechasing season was inaugurated very successfully at Croydon on Tuesday. Rocket defeated a moderate field in a Hunters' flat race, and Burley took the Steward's Steeplechase. The Grand National Hurdle-Race was, of course, the event of the day, though the ten runners were scarcely as good class as those that usually contest this race. Charles I. (11 st. 5 lb.) and Fair Wind (10 st. 5 lb.) were in equal demand at 5 to 2, and ran almost as close in the race as they did in the betting, for I'Anson had to ride the former desperately hard to beat Fair Wind by a head. The winner is a son of Prince Charlie, and ran unsuccessfully in the big race at Kempton Park on the previous Saturday.

For the seventh year in succession Archer heads the list of winning jockeys with a score of 121, a really wonderful result when it is remembered that he was disabled from riding for several weeks during the season. Fordham's total of 105 is a marvellous performance for a jockey who has been riding for about a quarter of a century, and Cannon is a fair third with 79. Wood's 71 is not a good average, as he has had no less than 441 mounts; and, of the rising talent, Kellett comes out brilliantly with 45, a score that will probably be doubled next season.

Mr. R. J. Streatfield has resigned his position as Master of the Southdown Foxhounds, which he held for nearly ten years past. At a meeting of the supporters on Saturday, the resignation was accepted with regret; and Mr. Charles Brand was appointed master. The Burton Hunt met at Hackthorne Hall on Tuesday, when a testimonial was presented to Mr. Foljambe, M.P., on the occasion of his retirement from the mastership of the hunt.

The sculling-match between Edward Trickett (ex-champion) and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick, over the championship course, which took place on Monday, unfortunately resulted in a foul, and the men have to scull again to-day (Saturday) at half-past two o'clock. Trickett came in first, but neither was in good condition, and the form displayed was by no means first class. The stake at issue is £400, and, as both have wisely taken a rest, they may be in better trim to-day. After considerable difficulty, a match has been arranged between Hanlan and Laycock. It will be for the championship and £500 a side, and will take place on Jan. 17.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The following arrangements have been made for the lectures before Easter:—Professor Dewar, six lectures (adapted to a juvenile auditory) on Atoms, on Dec. 28, 30; Jan. 1, 4, 6, 8. Professor Schafer, twelve lectures on the Blood, Tuesdays, Jan. 18 to April 5. Mr. Francis Hueffer, four lectures on the Troubadours, on Thursdays, Jan. 20 to Feb. 10. Professor Ernst Pauer, two lectures on the History of Drawing-room Music, on Thursdays, Feb. 17, 24. Rev. William Houghton, two lectures on the Picture Origin of Cuneiform Writing, on Thursdays, March 3, 10. Mr. H. H. Statham, four lectures on Ornament, on Thursdays, March 17 to April 7. Professor Sidney Colvin, four lectures on the Amazons, on Saturdays, Jan. 22 to Feb. 12. Mr. R. Stuart Poole, four lectures on Ancient Egypt, on Saturdays, Feb. 19 to March 12. Rev. H. R. Haweis, four lectures on American Humourists, on Saturdays, March 19 to April 9.

Earl Cairns presided over the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Belfast Nurses' Home and Training School, which took place at Belfast yesterday week.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were greatly below those of the preceding week. There was not a single live sheep arrived, a circumstance which has not occurred since April last. The total reached 467 cattle, 7802 quarters of beef, 1023 carcases of mutton, 385 live pigs, and 250 dead pigs.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There is scarcely anything in the way of actual novelty to recall at the Playhouses this week. At most of the theatres it is a case of old lamps relacquered. That the lacquering is very handsome, and, in many cases very tasteful, I at once admit; still, one would like something that was really new; and the paucity of original dramas on our stage at the present time is most melancholy. To be sure, we have "The World" at Drury Lane, which some evenings back celebrated a triumphant run of a hundred nights; and, but for the imminent Christmas pantomime, to which it is bound to give place, would probably run for a hundred nights more. I thought that I discovered when I first saw "The World" that there was "money in it," and my forecast seems to have been amply verified. Like the "Beggars' Opera," which made Gay (its author) rich, and Rich (the Covent-Garden manager) gay, "The World," unless I am misinformed, has proved a very Pactolus to the author, the manager, the *entrepreneur*, and, at least, of the actors engaged in its production; still, granting the skilful construction, the strong dramatic interest, and the forcible dialogue of this remarkable spectacle, the play of Messrs. Meritt, Pettitt, and Augustus Harris can scarcely be regarded as a contribution to English dramatic literature. It has had an immense and a well-deserved success. Yet, the success has been one of the "combination" kind, to which authorship, stage management, scene-painting, ballet dancing, elaborate machinery, and pyrotechnics have contributed in equal proportions.

At the Haymarket on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, recruited in health and energy by a long and richly-earned holiday, resumed their trim sceptres as the Ferdinand and Isabella of a dramatic Castile and Aragon. But there was no novelty in the way of entertainment. The sparkling little gem, "The Vicarage," and the always delightful "School," were the staple of enjoyment provided. That the first-named piece is an adaptation from the French "Le Village," and that the second was (in part) suggested by a German play, called "Aschenbrödel," does not, at this time of day, matter, any more than it does that Goldsmith's irresistibly comic ballad of "Madame Blaise" is a free translation from the French of De la Monnoye. The skill of the English dramatist and the consummate art of Mrs. Bancroft have long since naturalised "The Vicarage" as a thoroughly English piece; and the foreign element in "School" is so very slight (not going much beyond the, to us, somewhat anomalous circumstance of a male usher officiating in a ladies' boarding-school) as to be scarcely perceptible. But were "School" as direct a translation from the German as Kotzebue's "Stranger" is, the wit and humour of the late Mr. Robertson's dialogue, and the ingenuity of the situations, would amply atone for the partial foreign parentage of "School." At the Haymarket on Saturday the part of the obtrusive man of the world, George Clarke, in "The Vicarage," was played by Mr. Bancroft; and in "School" Mr. Brookfield replaced Mr. Forbes Robertson as the repulsive usher, Krux. We are promised novelty at the Haymarket in the shape of a new comedy by Mr. F. C. Briareus—I mean Mr. Burnand.

At the Criterion also on Saturday was produced for the first time positively a "novelty," called "Where's the Cat?"—the strange title referring to the skin of a defunct tabby, erst the property of an old fortune-teller, and which catskin is by sundry persons, the legatees of the soothsayer, converted into a kind of savings-bank or strong box of a Mutual Investment Association. The intrigue of the piece (which was entirely successful) hinges on the mistakes, equivoques, and other complications arising from attempts to discover the individuality of the custodian of the catskin treasury; and a surprising amount of fun of the "touch-and-go" order seems to have been evolved out of very slight materials by the drollery of Mr. Charles Wyndham, and especially of Mrs. John Wood, whose inherent waggishness is of such a sustaining influence that, so to speak, it would save a water-logged ship, deep-laden with grain, and all her pumps broken, from sinking.

"William and Susan," most superbly mounted, excellently acted, and incurably tearful of variations (in the minor key) on Douglas Jerrold, has terminated its lachrymose career at the St. James's, and on this present Saturday will be replaced by Mr. Coghlan's new version, called "Good Fortune," of M. Octave Feuillet's "Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre." Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Mr. John Clayton are in the cast. Not so Mr. Hare. That model of self-denying actor-managers contented himself with one of the smallest parts, that of the Admiral, in "William and Susan;" while from "Good Fortune" he is, to the general regret of his many admirers, altogether absent. At the New Sadler's Wells, the unanimous verdict of the press as to the excellence of Mr. Charles Warner's Harry Dornton in "The Road to Ruin" has been endorsed by nightly crowded audiences; while at the Folly those who come to laugh remain to shriek (but always with laughter) at the fantastic humours of Mr. J. L. Toole as the dancing-master Slithery in Mr. Byron's diverting interlude "The Light Fantastic." Mr. Toole is capitally supported; and in particular does Miss Roland Phillips show sprightliness and intelligence in the small but highly comic part of Slithery Junior, the son and heir of the Professor of the Hall of Terpsichore, Old Kent-road. And the "Upper Crust" has not yet gone under, nor does it exhibit any signs of doing so. Never was there a crust for such continuous "rising." But it is no crust of "puff" paste; being too good in itself to need any puffing.

I went on Monday to the Adelphi to see the dear old "Green Bushes; or, a Hundred Years Ago." It is not quite a hundred years since I saw the "Green Bushes;" but it is certainly more than thirty. There are especial reasons why I should keep the Playhouses "short" this week; as it happens that Christmas is coming, and that we are desperately pressed for space in these columns; so I will refrain from enlarging on the "Green Bushes" of the past in comparison with the "Green Bushes" of the present. Suffice it, then, to say that a large audience received an old familiar friend with the utmost enthusiasm, and that the drama went, from first to last, most effectively. Mr. Henry Neville was Conner O'Kennedy, and Mr. Shiel Barry, Wild Murtogh. Mrs. Bernard Beere was most graceful and pathetic as the deserted wife, Geraldine, and Miss Bella Pateman threw much energy and intensity into Madame Céleste's old, splendid part of Miami, the huntress of the Mississippi; Jack Gong and Muster Grinnidge, once played by Paul Bedford and Wright, and afterwards by Paul and Toole, were respectively satisfactorily impersonated by Mr. R. Pateman, who was duly stentorian, and Mr. J. G. Taylor, who is a funny comedian, but lacks physique. The "Bushes" were preceded by the rare old farce of "The Illustrious Stranger" (from the French "Veuve du Malabar"), in which Mr. J. G. Taylor played Benjamin Bowbell with much appreciation of the comic, but still with the same deficiency of oral vigour.

At the Gaiety on this same Monday the "regular" company returned to winter quarters at their legitimate home. Mr. Edward Terry made a triumphal rentrée as the old servant in Mr. Boucicault's play of "Kerry," and Mr. Terry and Mr. Royce convulsed a crowded audience as Mr. Proser and Mr. Humphrey Smirke in Mr. Burnand's "Musical Box." And everywhere in the midnight sky, as I was driven home in a hansom, did I seem to see, faintly twinkling, the words "Adapted from the French." "Billee Taylor" is coming to the Gaiety. That fine young fellow is, at least, not of Gallic extraction.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

After two postponements—for the sake of extra rehearsals—Signor Tito Mattei's opera, "Maria di Gand" was produced on Thursday week. The composer has been for some years resident here, and is highly esteemed as a cultivated musician and a brilliant pianist. He now appears in a more ambitious capacity; in a work of the romantic and tragic school, occupying four acts.

The libretto is by Signor G. T. Cimino, the English version by Mr. Hersee. The action—partly at Brussels and partly in the neighbourhood of Lacken—is founded on incidents connected with the struggles of the Netherlands against Spain under Philip the Second. Mary of Ghent, wife of Count George, had a former lover, her husband's friend, Count Richard Orley, who goes to Brussels in disguise, endeavouring to persuade George to join a conspiracy against Spain. At a meeting of conspirators, Mary warns Orley that a Spanish captain is on their track, and effects the escape of her husband's friend. The proclamation of the Duke of Alva putting in force an obsolete edict condemning heretics to death rouses the indignation of George, whose threatened arrest is opposed by Orley. His destruction of the placard, and consequent arrest following George's endeavours to rescue his friend are met by information that the latter has been aided by a lady who came from the house of the former. The avowal of Mary's confidant, Anna, that it was she, leads to her imprisonment; sentence of execution on her and Orley following. Mary, learning this, writes to the Duke of Alva avowing herself the guilty party. The letter, falling into the hands of her husband, determines him to poison his wife. Repenting, however, at the last moment, he snatches the fatal draught from her and swallows it himself, pardoning Mary with his dying breath.

The opera is preceded by a short orchestral introduction in lieu of the usual overture. The music throughout the work is full of animation and vigour, in several situations being characterised by grace and expression. It cannot be said to be anywhere original, or to possess distinctive individuality. It is, however, free from servile plagiarism, and is extremely well written for the singers, for whose respective voices it is, in each case, admirably suited. The orchestral effects are generally of the brilliant and resonant kind which prevail in modern Italian opera, several of the more sentimental vocal pieces being accompanied with delicate instrumental effects. With some compression of the music, the opera will gain in effect. Among the most successful solo movements were Mary's romanza, "A te, ben mio," in the first act; and her scena and romanza, "Eletto spirto," in the last act; the romanza, "Al sospirato" for Orley, and the scena and aria, "Mia speme è delusa" for George. The duet and trio ("Tu promettesti") for the three characters just named; the duet, "Che Maria," for Mary and Orley, that for the latter and George ("Per figli"), and the final duet (Dunque nel cor") for this character and Mary, were especially effective among the concerted pieces. Some of the choral music is very bright and spirited, the martial movement (with military band on the stage) in the scene of the Proclamation having produced such an impression that it had to be repeated, involving an absurd premature exeunt and return of the performers. In this act is some of the best writing in the opera, comprising some lively ballet music, the action including the skilful solo dancing of Mdlle. Paladino. Madame Zacchi as Mary, Signor Runcio as Richard Orley, and Signor Aldighieri as George, acted and sang with great effect; the subordinate characters of Anna Andrea Van Heysen, the Duke of Alva, and Marco (a Spanish captain) having been efficiently filled, respectively, by Mdlle. Barnadelli, and Signori Bonetti, Pro, and Ordinas. The opera has been extremely well placed on the stage as to costumes, appointments, and scenery, the latter including beautiful representations of a hall in the palace of George of Ghent, the ruins of Orley's Castle, and the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville at Brussels.

The composer conducted the performance, and he as well as the principal singers were called before the curtain more than once. "Maria di Gand" was given again on Saturday and Wednesday evenings, and was to be repeated this (Saturday) evening.

Last Monday's repetition of "Il Trovatore" included Madame Zacchi's very effective performance as Leonora, the cast having been, in other respects, the same as recently. Verdi's "Aida" was announced for Thursday last, "Don Giovanni" for next Tuesday, and "Maritana" for Wednesday.

The opening performance of the fifteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts included many favourite vocal pieces, and some of more recent origin. Among the latter were; two characteristic Shakspearean songs, "Full Fathom Five," and "It was a Lover and his Lass"—set by Mr. C. H. Hubert Parry—effectively sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. T. Marzials' "A Summer Shower," rendered by Miss M. Davies, and encored; "Face it," a new song by Sir J. Benedict, effectively given by Mr. Santley; and another new song by Mr. Molloy, entitled "The Baby and the Fly," which Madame Sterling had to repeat. Other pieces, too well-known to need specification, were successfully sung by the singers already named, and Miss C. Samuell, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Signor Foli, and Mr. Maybrick. The fine singing of about sixty members of the South London Choral Association (directed by Mr. L. C. Venables) was successfully displayed in several part-songs. This is a new and important feature in the arrangements for the present series of concerts. Mr. Sidney Naylor continues his efficient fulfilment of the duties of accompanist.—The programme of the second concert—which took place this week—was of similar interest.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included a fine performance, by M. Hollman, of a dry and uninteresting concerto for violoncello, composed by M. Saint-Saëns. A melodious "Adagio," from a "Divertimento" by Mozart, was also given—for the first time here—the solo violin and viola parts having been excellently rendered, respectively, by Mr. Jung and Mr. Krause. Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," Brahms's first symphony (in C minor), and some Ballet music from Ponchielli's opera, "Le due Gemelle," completed the instrumental selection. Mr. E. Lloyd sang the Prayer from Wagner's "Rienzi" with fine expression, but was unable, from indisposition, to give the second song set down for him.

The second of Mr. F. H. Cowen's Saturday evening concerts at St. James's Hall (last week) brought forward an effective and cleverly-scored "Dramatic Overture," composed by Mr. W. Shakspeare; and a set of six charming orchestral movements, by Mr. Cowen, entitled "The Language of the Flowers." Each piece is distinguished by the name of a particular flower, with its supposed representative sentiment or embodiment and an appropriate poetical quotation. Every number pleased greatly and was loudly applauded, No. 5 having been encored. Madame Frickenhaus gave an artistic performance of Goetz's pianoforte concerto and Chopin's Impromptu in F sharp; and a symphony of Haydn, and Weber's overture to "The Ruler of the Spirits," were well played by the orchestra. Vocal solos were effectively rendered by Madame Patey and Signor Foli. Mr. Cowen conducted with his usual efficiency. The third concert takes place this (Saturday) evening.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, an attractive concert of Scottish music having been given at each place.

The second concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Thursday evening, when "Elijah" was given, Madame Albani and other eminent vocalists having been announced in the programme.

The Sacred Harmonic Society entered on its forty-ninth season last evening, when the performances were removed from Exeter Hall, where they have been given for many years, to St. James's Hall. The programme for the opening concert comprised Beethoven's first Mass (in C), Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and the fragments of his unfinished oratorio "Christus." The solo vocalists announced were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hancock, Mr. H. Guy, Mr. F. King, and Mr. C. Henry. Sir M. Costa retains the post of conductor, which he has held for so many years, and Mr. Willing is still the organist.

Dr. Sloman's cantata, "Supplication and Praise," was performed by the Norwood Choral Society last week, with much success, at the Institute, Lower Norwood.

On Tuesday afternoon the final meeting of the Leeds Musical Festival Committee was held. The total receipts were £9300, against £7896 in 1877; the expenses, £6928, against £7100; and the profits, £2371, against £800. The total attendance was 14,854—an increase of 1454 over the previous festival. The committee recommend that £2000 should be divided amongst the four Leeds medical charities.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will, on Dec. 18, give a concert for the benefit of the French Hospital and Dispensary, at which the president of the society, the Duke of Edinburgh, will assist as one of the executants.

The discussion on the curious engraved seal of the ancient Hittite Monarchy, an account of which, with an Illustration, we gave a fortnight ago, took place at the Society of Biblical Archæology.

The Irish Land Tenure Committee (consisting of Lords Emly, Powerscourt, Monck, and a number of other Irish landowners, members of Parliament, &c.) have issued a preliminary report containing suggestions and resolutions as to "requisite legislation." They recommend, amongst other schemes, that tenants may acquire the "fee of their holdings, and the fee of their farm interests, subject to a fixed rent," also the conferring on the tenants of "fixity of tenure at variable rents."

Upon the conclusion of the business at the law courts last Saturday afternoon, all the Judges adjourned to Lord Redesdale's room in the House of Lords, and assembled as a deliberative council for the first time, in accordance with the provisions of the Judicature Act. The object of the meeting was to consider the vacancies in the judgeships of the Court of Exchequer and the Court of Common Pleas, and also several suggestions that have been submitted as to the best means of facilitating the hearing of cases and the reduction of costs.

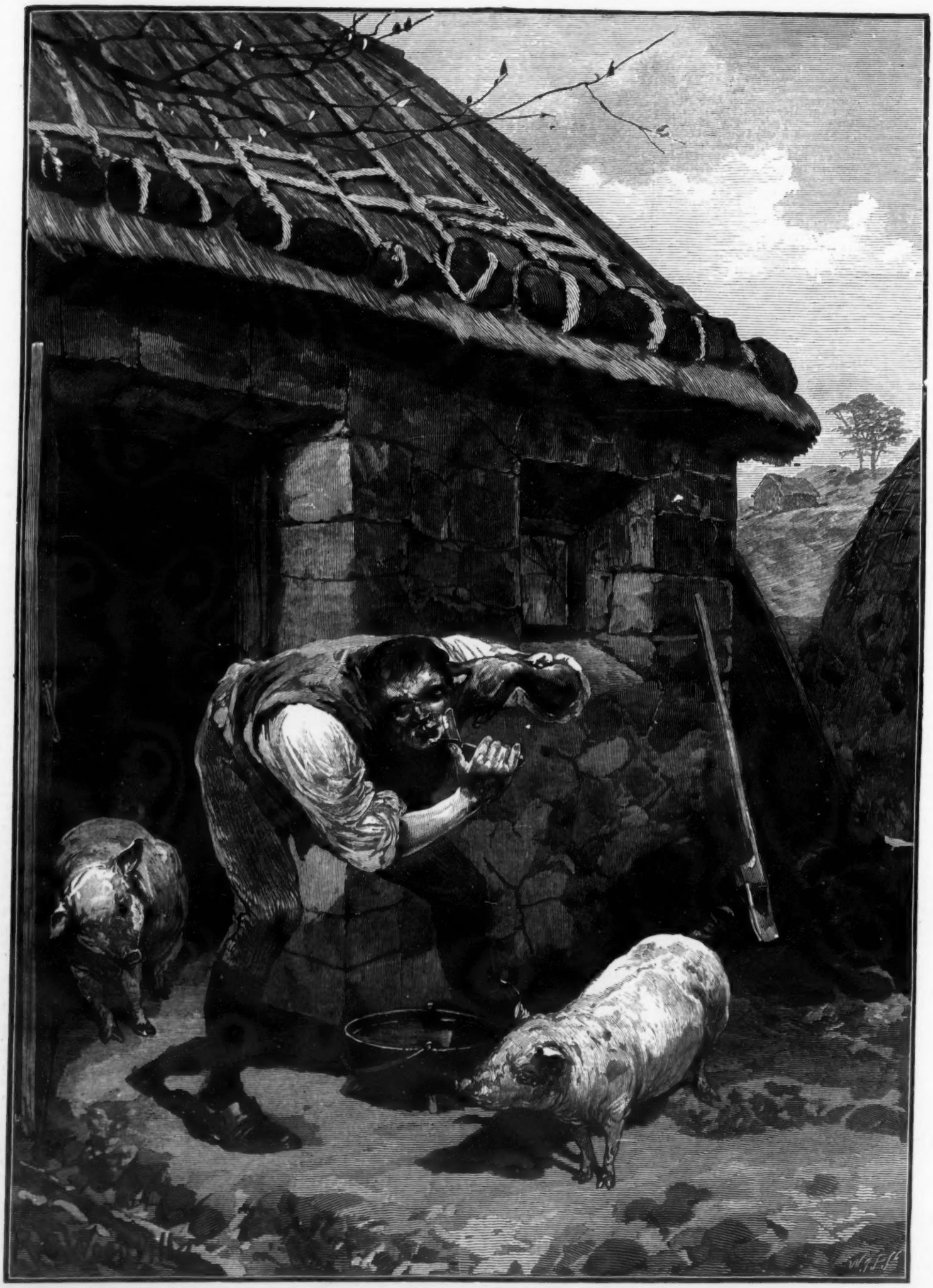
Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, in succession to the late Sir Alexander Cockburn.—The remains of the late Lord Chief Justice of England were yesterday week interred in the family vault in Kensal-green Cemetery, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices of Appeal, the Judges of the Common Law Divisions of the High Court of Justice, the Law Officers of the Crown, a large number of members of the Bar, and a representative gathering of the public.

At the half-yearly communication of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown held on Tuesday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Henniker, Provincial Grand Master for Suffolk, was nominated as Grand Master of the Mark Degree for the ensuing year, in succession to the Earl of Lathom. On the same day the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland held its annual meeting in Edinburgh for the installation of office-bearers previously nominated. Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, Grand Master of all India, presided. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart was installed for the eighth time as Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The Grand Lodge afterwards celebrated the festival of St. Andrew.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held yesterday week at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the board of management and electing twenty-five applicants to the benefits of the institution. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Derby Allcroft, the treasurer. The secretary read the report in connection with the institution for the past year, which stated that the financial retrospect of the year was encouraging, though the time had been one of some difficulty. An appeal was made early in the year for participation in the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, from which the hospital had hitherto been excluded. That appeal had been unsuccessful, the constitution of the hospital not being in harmony with one of the rules of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The annual dinner in connection with the charity took place in April last, under the presidency of the chairman, and realised £4322 to the funds. The erection of the new wing had been liberally responded to. The total cost would amount to £25,000.

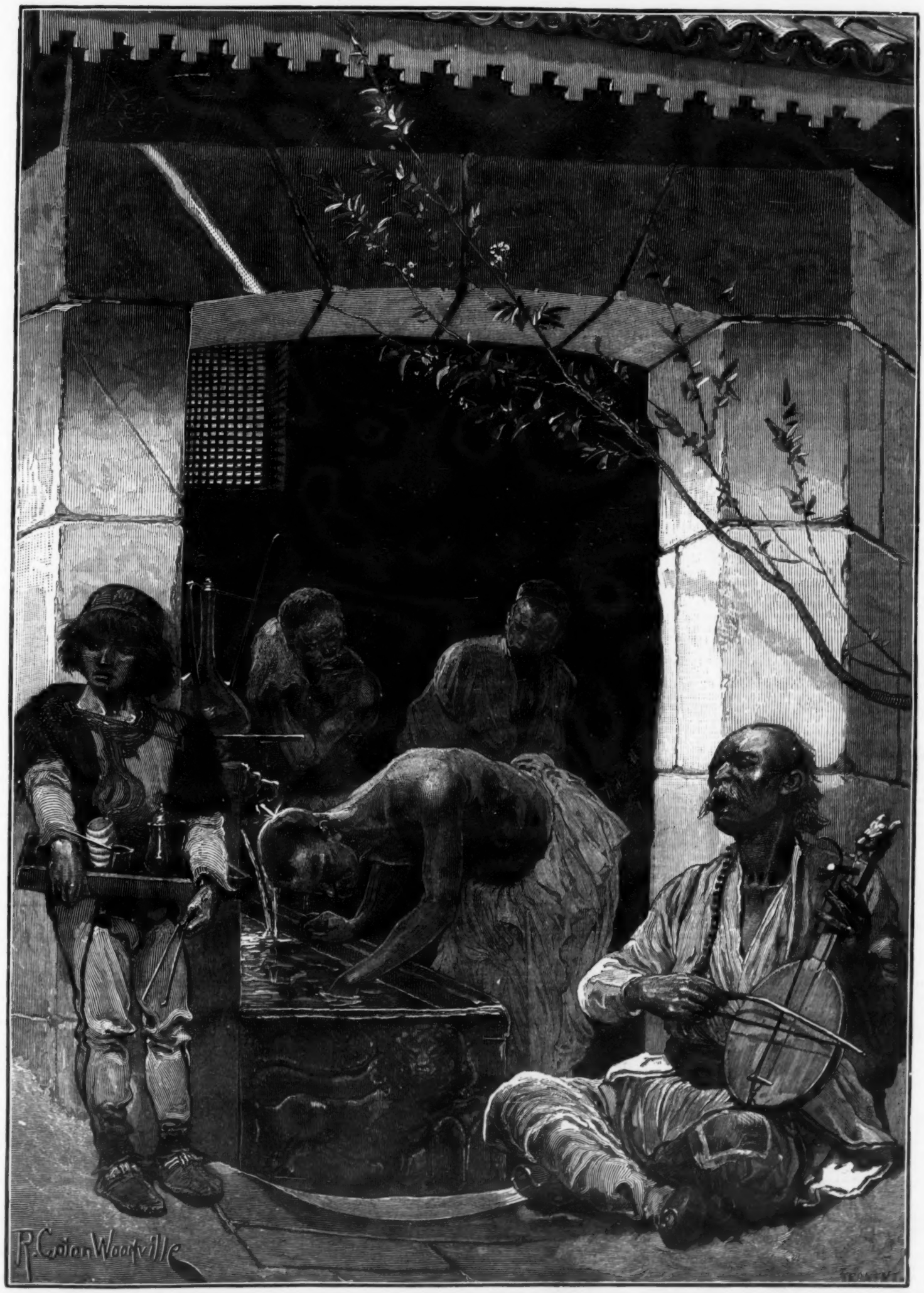
The Society of Antiquaries held its first meeting for the present winter session on Thursday week at its rooms in Burlington House, Piccadilly, Mr. Edwin Freshfield in the chair. Mr. John Evans read a paper on the recent congress at Lisbon of students of prehistoric ages. He explained the subjects of inquiry at the several meetings which he had attended, and enumerated the places visited with the view of carrying out excavations calculated to throw light on the interments of primitive mankind. Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum next read a paper on the diamond signet of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., which was known to have been cut for that unfortunate Queen in her early married days, and which she probably carried abroad with her into exile. The Rev. J. E. Warren also read a paper descriptive of the Stowe Missal, for some parts of which he claimed as early a date as the ninth century, though other portions were certainly later. The Mayor and Corporation of Coventry having lent their curious tapestry from St. Mary's Hall in that city for exhibition to the society, it was exhibited in the upper room of the society's house, and was explained by Mr. Scharff.

DOMESTIC SCENES IN



A PRIVATE SHAVE IN COUNTY GALWAY.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.



A PUBLIC WASH AT DULCIGNO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A PRIVATE SHAVE IN GALWAY.

Amidst very much that is shameful and sorrowful, even tragical and terrible, in the social condition of Western Ireland, Paddy is still Paddy—Heaven help him! and he is a droll fellow in his milder moods. Lover and Lever, and other patriotic Irish humourists, have long taught us to enjoy, without a shade of scorn, the grotesque and comical side of the popular character. It is not in an unkindly or contemptuous spirit that we relieve the sad display of shiftless misery and barbarous ferocity, among a population capable of higher and better life, with some lighter sketches, taken by our Artists in different counties, in Meath and Kildare, pastoral districts which have not shared the recent distress of the western provinces, as well as in Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway. The small farmers, cottiers, labourers, and other peasantry, are not all wretched; and it is only in certain parts of the country that many have been seduced and excited by the Land League agitation to an alarming conspiracy against the rights of property. Let this great social evil, in hopes of a just legislative and judicial remedy, be forgotten one moment in looking at some of the more amusing incidents of their rural and domestic habits, which appear in two pages of our Illustrations this week.

"A Private Shave," early in the Sunday morning, outside a cottage door in Connemara, though in a locality that must be included with other "disturbed districts," will strike the readers of our Journal simply as odd and funny. Our friend Pat—if he will allow us to call him so—has a becoming idea of making his face clean and smooth for the day before he goes to worship at the Catholic chapel of his village. The house in which he lives is a substantial stone building, whether or not provided by the landlord; its well-thatched roof is protected against the stormy Atlantic gales by a peculiar arrangement of binding ropes, secured to heavy stones, which may also be seen in the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. But the furniture within must be of a simple and scanty description. Pat is never much of a carpenter and joiner, and will readily put up with an inverted tub for a table, and an old sack, filled with straw or turf, instead of a stool or chair. He does not possess even a small bit of looking-glass for the aid of his toilette; but it may be questioned, on good English authority, if he wants it upon this occasion. William Cobbett, no sloven or friend to idleness and beggarliness, lays down a Spartan rule, in his "Advice to Young Men," that no man ought to have any use for such an article of effeminate vanity.

"I once," he says, "heard Sir John Sinclair, the great Scotch improver, ask Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, whether he meant to have a son of his, then a little boy, taught Latin. 'No,' said Mr. Johnstone, 'but I mean to do something a great deal better for him.' 'What is that?' said Sir John. 'Why,' said the other, 'teach him to shave with cold water, and without a glass.' Which I dare say he did, and for which benefit, I am sure, that son has good reason to be grateful."

The loss of time, patience, and manly independence, in waiting for hot water, even with numerous female servants and punctual early fires in a well-appointed household, or at a good hotel, must be deplored by many a shaving gentleman, and Cobbett's picture of this nuisance is not overdrawn. As for the mirror, it may be safely dispensed with, and one may shave very well in the dark, when the sense of touch has been rendered, by practice, sufficiently exact to guide the razor in a dexterous hand. Paddy, however, with his characteristic mother-wit, or assisted by necessity, the mother of invention, has devised a very effective mirror, consisting of a little water in a black iron pail. Like another Narcissus, he looks into the water, and sees his own lovely face; we trust he will get through his task without losing one drop of blood. His best and dearest friends, the pigs, who ought to pay the landlord's rent, if they can, without standing out for Griffith's valuation, watch Paddy's operations with critical approval. One of these animals, indeed, must himself be a lazy fellow, for his attitude reminds us of "Crabb's dog, who was so lazy that he used to lean his head against the wall to bark!"

A PUBLIC WASH AT DULCIGNO.

We announce, with a sensation of great relief from vexatious and rather anxious expectation, repeatedly checked by delays and disappointments, that the Montenegrins have got possession of Dulcigno; and that without any fighting on their own part, and without requiring any active naval operations by the combined squadrons of the Great European Powers. On Friday, yesterday week, Dervish Pasha, who had turned out the Albanians, and taken possession, with his Turkish troops, of the town, the fortress, and the Mazura heights commanding the road from Antivari, withdrew to make room for the Montenegrin troops under General Bozo Petrovich, who peaceably occupied the whole place before six o'clock in the evening. Few or none of the Mussulman townsfolk have thought it needful to quit their abode.

The Montenegrins, having thus got into Dulcigno, may proceed to make themselves a little more comfortable, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, than they can have felt in their rude forest encampment on the hills of Sutorman, during the past two or three months. Judging from personal appearances, the bath is not a Montenegrin institution; but, with the followers of the Prophet, cleanliness is assuredly next to godliness; and the fact of there being public wash-houses in Dulcigno is alone sufficient to show the distinctly Mohammedan character of the town. It is not in every village or hamlet along this coast that such a scene could be witnessed as the one Mr. Woodville has drawn. But the Montenegrin minstrel squatting by the wall of the public lavatory is a familiar figure enough, although he is the only professional mendicant to be met with throughout the length and breadth of the land. Here they are at Dulcigno, where convenience is provided, as we see for "a Public Wash." The Montenegrin capital is to be removed from Cettinje to Podgoritza.

At a meeting of the governors of Guy's Hospital, held last week, Dr. Charles Hilton Fagge, the senior assistant-physician, and Mr. Davies-Colley, F.R.C.S., the senior assistant-surgeon, were elected respectively to the posts of physician and surgeon to the hospital, in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Dr. Habershon, F.R.C.P., and Mr. Cooper Forster, F.R.C.S.

The annual distribution of the prizes to the 2nd Middlesex (Custom House) Artillery took place last Saturday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the Earl of Morley (the Under-Secretary for War) performing the ceremony. The noble Earl, in distributing the prizes, began by presenting a medal for long service and good conduct, awarded by the Duke of Cambridge, to Sergeant-Instructor Taylor, R.A., with whom, before pinning the medal on his breast, his Lordship warmly shook hands, amid hearty applause. The various detachments that had won prizes at Shoeburyness were greatly cheered, especially that of Sergeant Lidbury, which had won the Lords' and Commons' prize, Lord Londesborough's prize, and the third aggregate prize in the Queen's competition. The corps has eight batteries and 639 men, of whom 602 are efficient, and 239 are entitled to a place on the prize-list.

The Extra Supplement.

THE RELIC VENDOR.

The Roman Catholic rural population of many districts in Southern Germany, Austria, and the Tyrol, retain their fond reverence for a variety of articles certified by those who dispense them, brethren of certain monastic orders, to be associated with the memory of the Saints; and likewise for those of a symbolic or emblematic character, such as the crucifix, which are recommended by some of their clergy as serving to fix the thoughts upon the ideas of religious faith. The scene depicted by a German artist in this picture, which forms the subject of our large Engraving presented for the Extra Supplement, is at the table of a "Relic Vendor," set in the open street of the country village, where men, women, and children have assembled to receive from two reverend fathers, according to prescribed routine, the tickets, issued at a small price, entitling each to share the chance of a prize in the proposed distribution. It is merely as an artistic study of figures, costume, and grouping, with a strong local colouring in the aspect of the transaction, that it has seemed worthy of a place among the Illustrations put before our readers, who may, of course, have their own judgment to pass, in a charitable spirit, on the propriety or expediency of such modes of cultivating a devotional sentiment in the present age. Those who are acquainted with Chaucer, and other English writers before the Reformation, will be at no loss to recollect many instances of a similar custom among our ancestors a few hundred years ago.

THE RECESS.

The die is cast. The Legislature will have to assemble a month earlier than usual. Her Majesty, by an Order in Council issued on Saturday, prorogued Parliament from the 2nd inst. to Thursday, Jan. 6. On that date the recess will end, noble Lords and hon. members having then to meet "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs." The recent deliverances of Ministers, from the outspoken speech of Mr. Bright at Birmingham to the softened address of the Foreign Minister at Hanley, all point to Ireland as being likely to occupy by far the larger share of attention in the forthcoming Session.

The hand of steel which Mr. Gladstone assures us Earl Granville possesses beneath his glove of velvet, was used with much dexterity by the Foreign Secretary on Saturday; and the ease and neatness with which the noble Earl parried the reckless thrusts of the Marquis of Salisbury, and polemically disabled his political antagonist by announcing the occupation of Dulcigno by the Montenegrins, received cheering recognition at the hands of the Stoke-on-Trent Liberals who thronged the Hanley Circus. Lord Granville's well-balanced statement with regard to the suppression of lawlessness in Ireland and the introduction of well-considered measures of reform touching the tenure of land, also met with cordial approval. The meeting, which began with a couple of good speeches from two of the members for Stoke, was brought to a rather interesting close by Earl Granville's introduction of his nephew, Mr. George Leveson-Gower, one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries, and a promising speaker, to boot.

The Marquis of Salisbury, from the first suspected of having a fancy interest in the infinitesimally small group of self-assertive Conservatives who sit in a group below the gangway of the House of Commons, on Tuesday assuredly did not disavow the political parentage of the trio, who somehow remind an impartial observer of the three—was it statesmen?—of Tooley-street. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and Mr. Gorst, the trio in question, who form the "Fourth Party," may be said to have entered Woodstock on Tuesday as recruiting sergeants, with ribbons gaily flying from their jaunty caps, and the noble Marquis as their captain. The avowed object of their visit was to "inaugurate," by a banquet, of course, the Woodstock Conservative Association. But there can be little doubt the real purpose was to stimulate Lord Salisbury to deliver a stinging party address, which he did in his old ironic style, and trust to his rousing animadversions on the Eastern and Irish policies of the Government to draw a few more members to the vigorously waved standard of the "Fourth Party."

Sir Stafford Northcote in the meantime is not disposed to allow the official leadership of the Opposition to go out of his hands. Speaking yesterday week at a banquet given in Brecon to the unsuccessful Conservative candidate, Mr. Gwynne Holford, the right hon. Baronet even perpetrated an epigram; he spoke of the three F"s of the Irish Land League as "Force, Folly, and Fraud." As presumably became a prominent Liberal not yet included in the pale of the Administration, Mr. Courtney dashed his congratulations on the solution of the Montenegrin Difficulty with a grain of censure on the Ministerial action against the Land League. On Tuesday, Mr. Mundella held forth to a Keighley audience on the advance of England in scientific education, for which he gave the credit to the late Prince Consort. The Radical member for Salford, Mr. Arthur Arnold, in opening a new Liberal Club the other day, disclosed to the world the fact that the late Government prepared a convention with Persia to sanction the Shah's occupation of Herat.

The strong political influence wielded by Mr. Parnell in Ireland has been exemplified afresh by the election of his private secretary, Mr. T. M. Healy, for Wexford. At last, Mr. Balfour, Solicitor-General for Scotland, has, it is to be hoped, a safe seat: that for Clackmannan and Kinross, to which he was returned, unopposed, on Monday. The same day saw Mr. Crum, also a Liberal, returned without opposition for Renfrewshire. On Tuesday the polling took place for Carnarvonshire; but it was not made known till Wednesday that Mr. Rathbone, the Liberal candidate, had beaten the Conservative, Mr. Nanney, by 1029 votes—Rathbone, 3180; Nanney, 2151. Where is the "Conservative reaction," Sir Stafford Northcote saw, after dinner, at Brecon?

Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on Jan. 6.

Rear-Admiral G. O. Willes has been selected to succeed Vice-Admiral Coote, as commander-in-chief on the China station, and the Swiftsure is to be fitted out as his flagship.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed First Commissioner of Works, in the room of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam; and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, it is said, will succeed Mr. Shaw Lefevre at the Board of Admiralty.

An influential committee, including the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Talbot, the "father" of the House of Commons, has been formed with a view to urge upon Government the construction of a harbour of refuge for the Bristol Channel at Mumbles Head, near Abernethy. Over 8,000,000 tons of shipping pass up the Channel annually, or one sixth of the whole tonnage of the United Kingdom. The estimated cost is £400,000, and it is calculated that a toll of ¼d. per ton annually would provide the capital required.

THE COURT.

Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle upon her return from the north; and Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, who was accompanied by Major-General Hills, was knighted and invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Military Grand Cross of the Bath, Princess Beatrice being present. The Right Hon. W. P. Adam kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Madras, Lord Sandhurst having previously kissed hands on his appointment as Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party the same evening included Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Frances Drummond, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Lady Cowell, Lord Sandhurst, the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, Major-General Hills, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. T. Fraser (Scots Guards), and Captain Edwards.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra, arrived at the castle yesterday week; the Earl and Countess of Dufferin arriving the same day. The Royal dinner circle included, with the guests, Lady Abercromby, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and the Master of the Household.

The Queen held a Council last Saturday, at which were present Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, each of whom had audiences of her Majesty. Parliament was further prorogued to Jan. 6 next, to meet on that day for the dispatch of business. In the afternoon, the Duke of Edinburgh, president, and the members of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society performed a selection of music before the Queen and the Royal family, in the Waterloo Gallery, under the direction of Mr. George Mount, the conductor of the society. The Royal household and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Courtenay and Lady Caroline Courtenay, Lady Cowell, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Liddell, Miss Biddulph, and the Rev. Canon Pearson were present. After the concert the Duke of Edinburgh presented Mr. Mount to the Queen. Prince and Princess Christian and Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty and the Royal family.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle by the Rev. Thomas Rowsell. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and the Dean of Westminster joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Monday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice went to Claremont, and lunched with Prince Leopold and Princess Louise of Lorne, who was on a visit to his Royal Highness. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, returned to Kent.

Her Majesty invested the Duke of Bedford with the Order of the Garter, while Sir E. Reed, Sir Charles Herries, and Sir Henry Loch were made K.C.B.'s. Lieutenant Scott, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, received the Victoria Cross, and Mr. Watkin Williams, the new Judge, was knighted.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have taken their usual daily drives.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at the castle. Lord Sandhurst, Captain Edwards, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng have arrived as Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

At the close of the Prince and Princess of Wales's visit to Lord and Lady Hastings at Melton Constable yesterday week, his Royal Highness came to London, and was present at the dinner given by the members of the Senior United Service Club to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, returning the next day to Sandringham. The Princess travelled direct from Melton Constable to Sandringham. The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Sir Richard Temple, and Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts arrived on Saturday on a visit. Their Royal Highnesses, with their daughters and their guests, attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. The Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hartington, and other visitors joined the party at Sandringham on Monday. The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Princess's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday.

The Prince telegraphed his sympathy to Mrs. Mark Firth on the loss of her husband.

Mr. Cockerell and Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville attended the funeral of the late Lord Chief Justice of England at Kensal-green as representatives of the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have entertained a large party this week at Eastwell Park, Prince Christian and Princesses Victoria and Caroline of Schleswig-Holstein having been among the guests. The Duke will assist at a concert to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society on the 18th inst. for the benefit of the French Hospital and Dispensary.

The Prince of Cumberland was baptized at Münden, in presence of the ex-Queen and Princess Mary of Hanover—Sir Charles Wyke, on behalf of the child's English relatives, being also of the party. Among the sponsors of the child—which received ten Christian names—were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Kings of Denmark and Greece, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Czarewitch.

A ball was given on Tuesday night by Colonel Fraser and the officers of the 1st Life Guards at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, the principal residents of the neighbourhood being present.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington were on Tuesday presented with a congratulatory address and a service of glass, on the occasion of their silver wedding.

The marriage between Mr. de Lisle, of Garendon Park and Grace Dieu Manor, and the Hon. Violet Sandys, youngest daughter of the Dowager Lady Sandys, was solemnised at St. Mary's, Cadogan-terrace, last Saturday. The bride was given away by her brother; the bridesmaids were Lady Violet Nevill, Miss Keith Fraser, Miss Filmer, and Miss Daisy Filmer. Mr. F. de Lisle was best man.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Wentworth and Miss Mary Stuart-Wortley, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart-Wortley; and between Mr. J. A. Hay, eldest son of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., of Flagstower and King's Meadows, Peebleshire, and Miss Napier, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Napier, Bart., of Milliken, Renfrewshire.

At a public banquet, which took place at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, last week, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., High Sheriff of Surrey, was presented with a valuable piece of plate subscribed for by the inhabitants of Richmond, in recognition of his succession to the family title and as a token of regard and respect.

FINE ARTS.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The Winter gathering of cabinet Oil Pictures now on view at this gallery scarcely equals in interest those of recent years, although the exhibition has received considerable development since its modest beginning. Probably many of the better class of works which would have been seen here have found their way to the newly established similar exhibition at the Hanover Gallery (reviewed by us last week). The oil exhibition at the Dudley was originally but an interlude, and started simply to utilise the gallery during the months that it would not be wanted for the water-colour exhibition. At all events, it had not and has not now the *raison d'être* of the spring "general" water-colour exhibition, which has enabled so many young artists of merit to attract the public eye long before they could win admission to the ranks of the societies.

On this occasion it seems to us that fewer works than usual afford adequate, fair, or profitable ground for criticism, either as representative of their respective exhibitors or as indicative of the newer tendencies of our school. It is, we think, to be apprehended that these ever increasing winter exhibitions—whether of "cabinet pictures," so called, or described, less ambitiously, as consisting merely of "sketches and studies"—furnish too ready an apology for displaying incomplete and imperfect work, and thus tend to lower the pictorial standard alike with artists, critics, and the public. Certain it is that the French and other schools have very few such minor exhibitions as we now have in bewildering number; though, on the other hand, each of those schools has one annual exhibition far more comprehensive than that of our Royal Academy, and wherein every moderately competent artist may count on finding one or two of his best efforts on the same footing as a like number of works by the greatest of his compatriots.

It is not easy to give a general idea of this heterogeneous assemblage of over 450 small and almost invariably unimportant paintings. Some of the best-known contributors are represented only by studies for exhibited works, such as Mr. P. R. Morris's "Première Communion—Dieppe" (95), which gives but a faint idea of the finished picture; or Mr. Beavis's "Charcoal Burners" (329), which, however, is fully equal to his large version of the same subject; or Mr. F. W. W. Topham's "Foraging in Venice" (115), which may be a reduced replica; or by sketches for a picture in contemplation, as Mr. Armitage's "After the Arena" (423)—the body of a Christian martyr being lowered to his relatives and friends in a cell of the Coliseum, beneath the blood-stained sand above; but in this instance the sketch is too small for one to form an opinion as to the "large picture." Mr. Armitage also sends a "souvenir" of his recent sojourn in Algeria (273) in the shape of a native male head, lifesize. This, if, as usual, a little dry in quality of colour, is firmly drawn and modelled—in short, scholastic, though not partaking of the eclectic grace of the painter's master, Delaroche. Most of the other exhibitors of any note limit themselves to single-figure subjects, with little novelty in some cases—as, for instance, Mr. Burgess's "Spanish Lady" (61), to recommend them. Exception may, however, be made in favour of Mr. H. S. Marks, and Mr. G. D. Leslie. Mr. Marks's "Jester" (211), in red motley, sitting on the knarled roots of an oak studying, in a solitary part of his lord's demesne, the jokes which later he will lead up to and let off in the hall as "impromptus," is very droll; but more so in conception, perhaps, than in the actual realisation of expression and gesture. The landscape has an opacity from which the artist's painting is seldom entirely free; and the execution has a careful, we had almost said plodding, prosaic uniformity which at first blush seems strangely at variance with the painter's bright and genial humour, but which in reality may, like a jest or witticism made with a serious face, enhance its effect. Much superior, indeed excellent in painting, is the miller of No. 228, illustrating the ballad of "The Miller of Dee," looking out from the hatch-door of his mill, his cap carelessly stuck on one side, munching a straw, and his face all aglow with health and contentment. But we should have expected, though the thought may be conventional—a more rotund, a still jollier, and certainly a whiter miller. Mr. Leslie's cook-maid performing the mysterious art of making "Apple Dumplings" (150)—a feat which, according to Peter Pindar, so puzzled King George III., as to how the whole apples got inside; and the pendent more lady-like figure—a daughter of the house, it may be—gracefully exercising the higher art of constructing "Cherry Pie" (162), both exposing their extraordinarily plump but decidedly ill-drawn arms, are not devoid of the painter's charms of naïveté (albeit more self-conscious than usual), and of homely and old-English association. Yet there is danger of such charms cloying—they smack of passing fashion like "Queen Anne" architecture, and neutral-green decorations. At all events, we had not seen painting so weak and inefficient from this artist's hand. Another Academy painter, Mr. MacWhirter, has a picture of "A Summer Storm, Venice" (255), so striking and vigorous that it goes far to remove the impression of sketchy carelessness conveyed by some recent works. One of those sudden squalls which the autumn visitor seldom witnesses, but that rush down late into summer from the Alps and the Dolomites, is seen in full swing; a flash of lightning throws into vivid relief a fringe of the palazzi above the dark blue troubled waters of the Grand Canal, and against the low driving slate-coloured rain-clouds. Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture, at the head of the room, of an old squire trotting along on a sturdy hack, with his "favourite" little grandson on an Arab by his side, which the squire holds in check by an extra rein, is pleasant in subject and agreeable in execution. Unaffected fidelity to nature distinguish "Le Dejéûner" (200), and "Le Calvaire de Mont St. Père" (200), by L. Lhermite; and the truth of lighting goes far to compensate for the absence of colour.

A few works by younger less-known artists should not be overlooked. J. W. Waterhouse has made a marked advance in a Pompeian "Flower Stall" (336) with several girlish figures; it is well drawn, full in colour, and effective in light and shade. F. G. Cotman's old "Lace Maker" (89) at work in the strong light of her garret window; "Chota Harzarel, 5 a.m., India" (117) by F. Villiers; a "Seller of Matches, Cairo" (293), by E. Humphrey; "An Incident of the War in Afghanistan" (2), by W. Fane (the distinguished general of that name we believe), and contributions by F. Brown; S. E. Waller; C. W. Nichol, T. Walter Wilson, G. Hindley, F. E. Cox, J. C. Dollman, and W. Maclaren are among those of fresher interest. "The Ended Tune" (370) by T. M. Rooke, representing, with quasi mediæval accessories, a young lady risen sadly from a harpsichord at deepening twilight, has, it may be, a morbid tendency in the sentiment and degradation of colour, but it would be unjust not to recognise the delicate precision of the painting of face and hands under the reflected light of the dying day. It deserves, indeed, a better place. Of more familiar character is H. Macallum's couple of urchins by a sea pool, trying to lure a tide-left conger to the hook (75), in which, however, the figure-painting betrays lack of study. R. W. Macbeth's "Way down the Cliff" (280), a mere fragment in point of subject; and "Counting her Chickens" (104), by J. White, another Scotch painter; the flowery meadows and stretches of weald of Frank Walton; M. Fantin's "Panier de Fleurs d'Automne" (53), a bunch of gladioli, with the customary rather mannered grey background; and Frank Dillon's "Lock and Mill" (296).

Of several landscape-painters who have lately risen into Academic or popular favour, there are small but characteristic samples—including Alfred Parsons, whose "On the Kennet" (62) has a nice grey morning tone, though possibly there is some mannerism or self-iteration in the frequent recurrence of a similar key of colouring and similar glassy liquidity of water; E. A. Waterlow, whose studies of spring-time are natural, fresh, and pleasing, though slight; together with J. Aumonier, J. L. Pickering, Tom and R. M. Lloyd; W. H. Bartlett, W. F. Stocks, Percy Macquoid, and W. Biscomb Gardner. C. Napier Hemy is more acceptable in the small landscape, "The Pool by the Mill" (245), than in some of his large marine pieces, powerful as these are; the break of light in the sky is as true in aspect as it is striking in effect. The solidity of this artist's work is derived from study in the Antwerp school; and is easily distinguishable from the paintiness and abuse of the palette-knife that prevails in a section of the Scotch school. Some of our English artists, we are sorry to see, are resorting to the means for securing the cheap effectiveness to which we allude; and among them we shall have to include C. E. Holloway, judging by his "Mouth of the Yare" (234). We trust, however, he will return to the more painstaking spirit of some excellent recent contributions to the Grosvenor. Joseph Knight has often painted just such a stretch of uninteresting moor as we see in 274, with its sandy tracks, and tufts of coarse grass, a gleam of light through a rainy sky serving at once to mass the simple elements and to focus the interest on one or more wayfarers; yet always they come in an exhibition with a welcome sense of repose. Monotonous they may be, and are, and we should not claim them to be more conscientious than their neighbours; but of this, as of the others, we may say, that it has perfect unity of impression, it fills and satisfies the mind; and so much can hardly be said of any other landscape in the room. The great error of the contemporary landscapist is that he is content to be a mere collector of material, a grammatical recorder of fact; the digestive process to which our early masters of landscape owe their unrivalled influence over our minds hardly begins, and hence the absence from current landscape of the sentiment, pathos, poetry, sublimity, which distinguish art from handicraft.

A notice of the winter exhibition of the Society of British Artists is unavoidably postponed till next week.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day. The gallery will open to the public on Monday.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours intend to include about fifty drawings by their late member, Mr. Dodgson, in their forthcoming winter exhibition, the private view of which takes place to-day; the gallery opening to the public next Monday.

The approaching Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy promises to be of fully average interest, and will include selections from the galleries of Mr. Hope, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Cowper; together with a large collection of drawings by Flaxman.

Mr. Whistler, who has been absent from England more than a year, has returned from Venice, where he executed a series of etchings, which are now on view at the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, New Bond-street.

Until further notice, the public will be admitted to the National Gallery after twelve o'clock on students' days (Thursdays and Fridays) by payment of sixpence.

The twenty-second annual meeting and prize distribution in connection with the Ceramic and Crystal Palace Art-Union were held last Saturday. Mr. George Erlam read the report of the council, which referred to the progress of the society, the increased merit of the works issued, and the augmentation in the number of the prizes—sixty-three.

Christmas and New-Year's Cards are more abundant and daintier this season than in any previous year. Those issued by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are entitled to warm praise for their variety and beauty. The folding calendars of this firm are charming, particularly the Corbould Warren series. From Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of Regent-street, we have received a selection of Prang's American cards, of which he is the sole importer, and a specimen of Miss Thomson's fairyland cards, both being too well known to need commendation. Those issued by Mr. Herman Rothe, of King-street, Covent-garden, are of great variety, and marked by the good taste which characterises his productions. The floral designs printed on white satin laid on card are very delicate. Specimens showing great skill and care in their production have also been received from Mr. W. Leeks, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden; and from Messrs. Philipp Brothers, of Silk-street, E.C. Mr. Kingsbury, of South Kensington, also exhibits special activity in this field.

St. Andrew being the patron saint of Scotland, his festival was brilliantly celebrated on Tuesday night by the Scottish Corporation, under the presidency of the Earl of Fife. The subscriptions amounted to £5150, which included sums of 100 guineas from her Majesty, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Dalhousie, and 50 guineas from the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, as well as a list of 400 guineas sent in by the Caledonian Society. The annual court of the governors of the Scottish Corporation was previously held in Crane-court, Fleet-street—Sir J. Heron Maxwell presiding. The report stated that there had been a substantial increase in the subscriptions and a large increase in the donations of the year. The Prince of Wales was re-elected president.

The anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society for the presentation of the medals awarded by the council at its last meeting, and for the election of officers and council for the ensuing year, took place on Tuesday at Burlington House. The president, Mr. Spottiswoode, in his address, gave a summary of the work of the society during the year. The medals were presented as follow:—The Copley Medal to Professor James Joseph Sylvester, F.R.S., for his long-continued investigations and discoveries in mathematics; a Royal medal to Professor Lister, F.R.S., of King's College, for his contributions on various physiological and biological subjects published in the "Philosophical Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society," and for his labours, practical and theoretical, on questions relating to the antiseptic system of treatment in surgery; a Royal medal to Captain Andrew Noble, F.R.S., for his researches into the action of explosives, his invention of the chronoscope, and other mathematical and physical inquiries; the Romford Medal to Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., for his researches in astronomical spectroscopy; the Davy Medal to Professor Charles Friedel, of Paris, for his researches on the organic compounds of silicon and other investigations.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards were granted to life-boat crews for services rendered during the storms of November. The silver medal of the institution has been presented to Lieutenant Torrens, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and double the usual reward to the crew of the Poolbeg life-boat, for going off in the boat and saving, at great risk of life, two of the schooner Robert Brown, of Warrenpoint, which was wrecked near Pigeon House Fort, during a heavy gale from the east, on Oct. 28. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, have been voted to Dr. H. L. Cox, of the Army Medical Department, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he rendered on that occasion. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to upwards of £3000 were made on life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions was announced. The late Miss Nicholls had bequeathed the institution £800 stock; Miss Landseer, sister of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., £100; General Luard, £50; and Miss A. M. Dobson, of Pall-mall, and Miss Bartram, of Hull, £19 19s.

The Earl of Carnarvon has granted the tenants on his Hampshire estates a remission of ten per cent on their rentals.

The general committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey. The Dean of Westminster presided. Among those present were Mr. J. Glaisher, chairman of the executive committee; Professor Palmer, the Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, Colonel Warren, R.E., Lieutenant Conder, R.E., Mr. Eaton, and Mr. John Macgregor. Reports were received, and resolutions were passed, with a view to presently commencing a new series of researches in the countries east of the Jordan, Gilead, Bashan and the Hauran, and Moab, where it is believed there exist abundant materials for archæological researches of great and fresh interest. Subscriptions in aid of these operations are now desired.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 11.

SUNDAY, DEC. 5.

Second Sunday in Advent.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah v.; 2 Peter ii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xi. 1—11 or xxiv.; John xiv.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary A. Wilson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. J. S. Pollock.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, Rev. W. H. Bliss; and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Whitehall, 11 a.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles C. Mackarness, Chaplain of King's College.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Leslie Stephen on the Relation of Morality to Literature).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Frank W. Grierson on the National Value of Cheap Patents).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. G. Blencowe on the Modern Science of Religion).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Cummings on a Neglected Musical Benefactor; and on Handel).
Smithfield Club Show, Agricultural Hall (five days).

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Theophilus Seyrig on Erecting Iron Bridges).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
South-place Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. C. Coupland on Ethical Principles; 8.30 p.m., Dr. E. B. Aveling on Biology).
Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Rigg on Friction).
Society of Biblical Archæology, 8.30 p.m. (M. E. Lefébure on the Book of Hades in the Soane Museum; Mr. T. G. Pinches on a New List of Babylonian Kings).
St. Paul's Cathedral, special service, 7 p.m. (Spohr's "Last Judgment" to be sung).

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

Moon's first quarter, 6.38 p.m.
Agricultural Society, general meeting, noon.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Institute of Chemistry, 8 p.m. (Professor Redwood on Standards of Strength and Purity of Drugs).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Gaelic Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Hudson on Floscularia Trifolium; Mr. Stewart on Echinometridæ; &c.).
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Superficial Muscles of Man).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Carpenter on London Fogs).

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

Grouse-shooting ends.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. Lionel S. Beale on the Germination and Propagation of Disease).
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Westminster Play, 7 p.m. (Terence's "Andria").
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Post Office Orphan Home, evening concert, at St. James's Hall.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865.
Roya Asylum of St. Anne's Society, evening concert, City Terminus Hotel, 11 a.m., elections, &c.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—International Values).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
New Shakspere Society, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the Dialects of the South of England).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Ernst Pauer on the History of Pianoforte Playing).

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Nov. 21	30·283	31·1	—	—	6	37·0	26·5	NNE. NE.	126	0·000
22	29·926	29·1	23·1	·80	2	33·9	25·1	NNE. WNW.	83	0·000
23	29·877	37·1	33·4	·88	7	43·9	28·9	SE. S.	225	0·010
24	29·855	48·4	45·5	·91	9	53·1	41·3	SSW.	496	0·110
25	29·740	48·6	42·2	·80	5	56·1	43·0	SSW. SW.	523	0·130
26	29·613	49·8	46·9	·90	8	56·0	41·0	S. SSW. SW.	540	0·070
27	30·111	45·8	39·6	·80	2	52·9	40·5	SW. WSW.	299	0·019

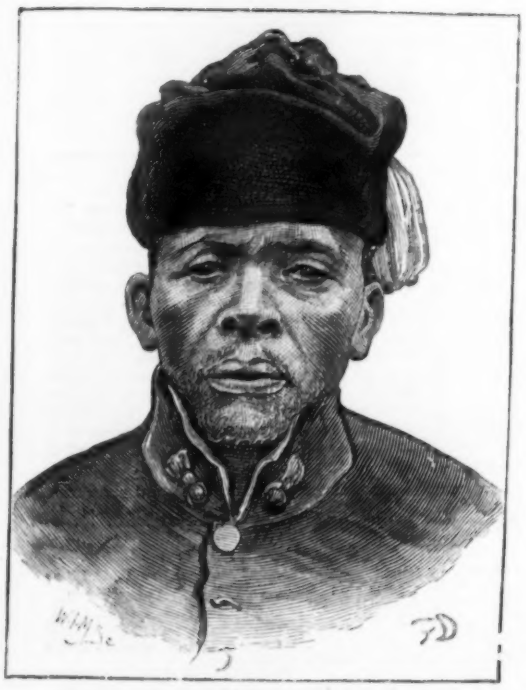
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·406	29·948	29·871	29·879	29·627	29·583	30·020
Temperature of Air	29·4°	28·1°	35·2°	49·6°	53·8°	55·1°	47·6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	28·4°	26·3°	33·6°	46·8°	50·0°	48·8°	44·6°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNW.	SSE.	SSW.	SW.	SSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 45	4 10	4 35	5 2	5 25	5 52	6 18	6 45	7 13	7 42	8 12	8 43	9 20	9 [illegible]

THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

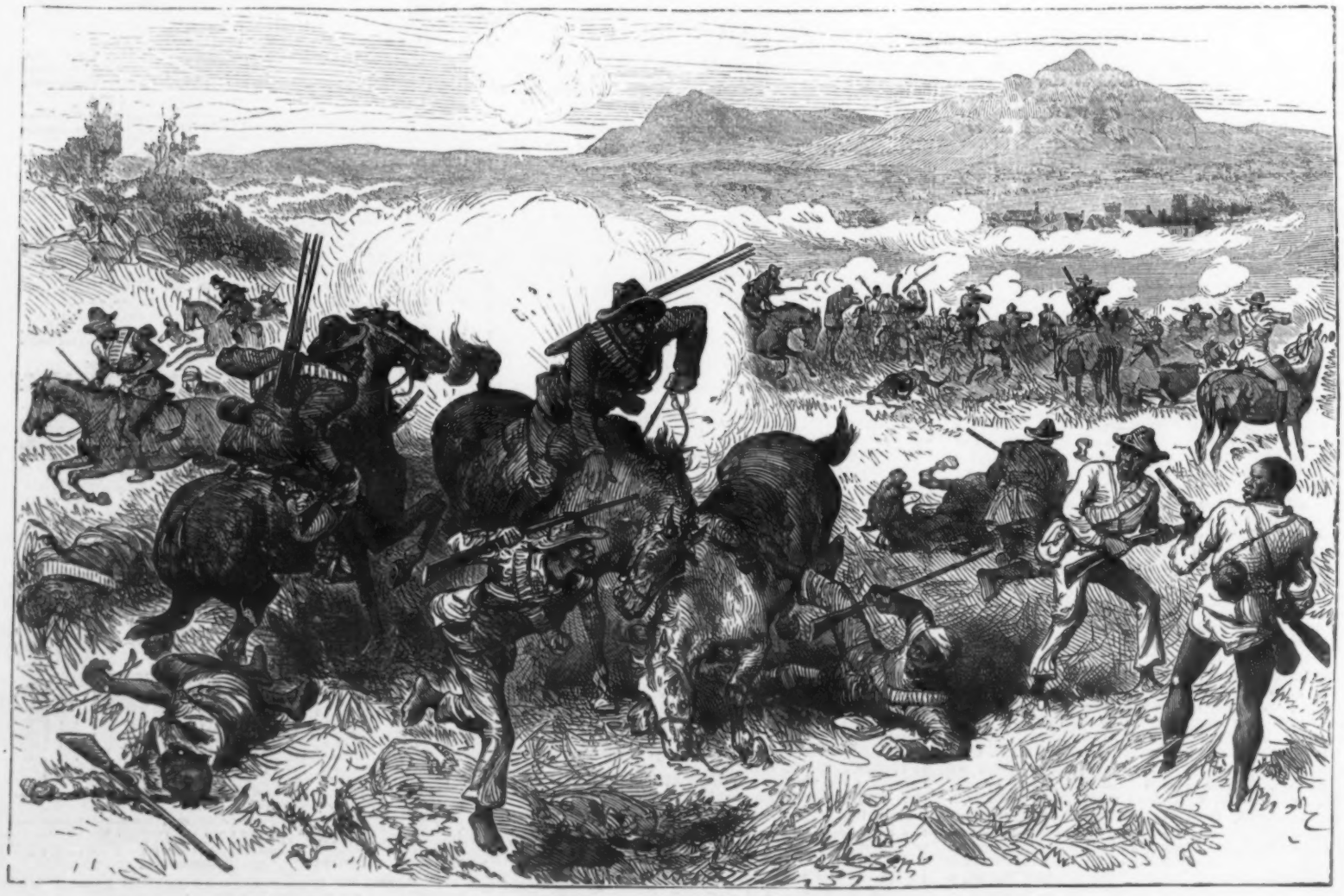


MASUPHA, THE HOSTILE BASUTO CHIEF.

A BASUTO WARRIOR.

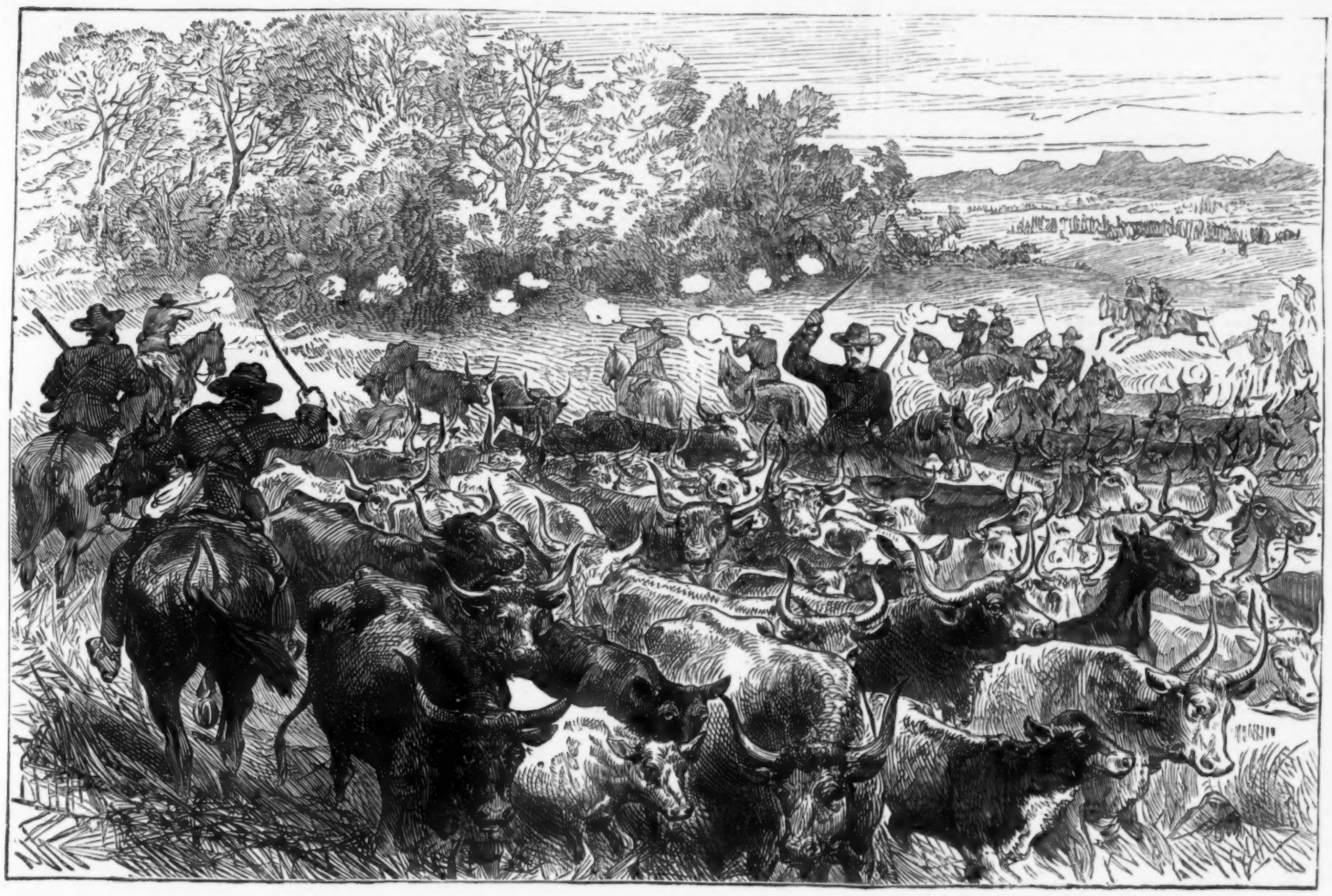
MASUPHA'S WIFE.

The most recent news of this rash and unjustifiable military enterprise, for which the Colonial Ministry of Mr. Gordon Sprigg, at the Cape, is solely responsible, seems to be rather alarming. The operations of the forces engaged, which consist entirely of local troops, Cape Mounted Rifles, Volunteers, Burgher Militia, and Native levies, are much impeded by heavy rains. Brigadier-General Mansfield Clarke, C.B., the Colonial Commander-in-Chief, with these heterogenous and partly undisciplined forces, has to divide his attention between the attempted advance into the rugged mountain country of North Basuto Land, on the border of the Dutch Free State, and the not less difficult task of checking a general insurrection of the Kaffir nations, Tembus, Tambookies, Pondomise, and others, all over the eastern territories, with the mixed population of East Griqualand. At least half a million of different people, spreading over country not less than 200 miles in length and breadth, without any European settlements but the residencies of magistrates and missionaries, have been provoked to sudden rebellion. This disastrous position of affairs only proves the

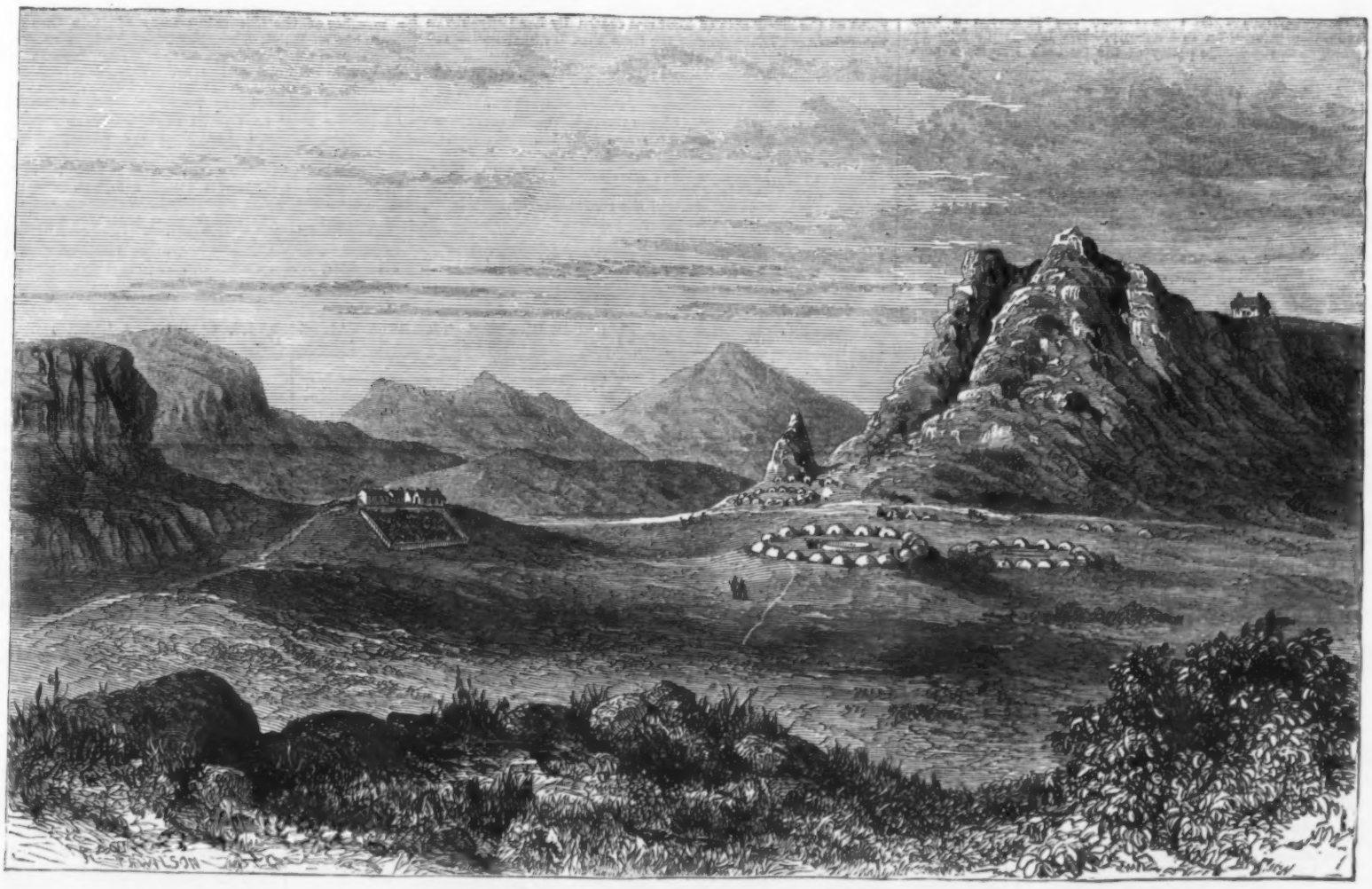


BASUTOS REPULSED IN ATTACKING A VILLAGE.

THE BASUTO WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



RECOVERY OF CATTLE FROM BASUTOS.



THABA BOSIGO, THE STRONGHOLD OF MASUPHA.

truth of the warnings repeatedly addressed, but in vain, to the Cape Government by the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and likewise by Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose despatch of March 10 this year contained predictions that have been immediately verified. Sir Garnet Wolseley remonstrated earnestly, in opposition to Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Sprigg, against the unwise, unjust, and futile demand that the Basutos and other "quiet and orderly" native tribes, "the finest race in South Africa, now loyal and contented," who had so "cheerfully assisted" us in the Zulu War, should be compelled to deliver up their fire-arms. He denounced this policy as "fraught with danger to the peace of our Colonies." It was calculated, he said, "to raise the bitterest of feelings against our rule, to array against us the native sentiment in every part of South Africa, from the Zambesi to Cape Agulhas; and the war would probably swell to dimensions unknown to us in our previous military experience there."

These remonstrances, and those of Lord Kimberley at the Colonial Office, were disregarded by the Ministry holding office at Capetown; and that Colony, without the aid or sanction of the Imperial Government, is now engaged in a provincial war of races throughout all the eastern portion of South Africa. The separate provinces of Natal and the Transvaal, respectively administered by Sir W. O. Lanyon and Sir G. P. Colley under the direct orders of the Home Government, are to hold aloof from this deplorable contest, so long as they can preserve a pacific attitude. It appears, however, that Captain Barker and fourteen men have recently been killed in a fight somewhere on the Natal frontier. The colonial forces already called out, numbering from 9000 to 11,000, have done little more, as yet, than to relieve detached garrisons in the frontier settlements of Mafeteng and Maseru, and to destroy two or three Basuto villages. They cannot at present deal with the formidable revolt in East Griqualand, or stop the apprehended rising of the Pondos, towards the eastern seacoast.

We present several Illustrations of the Basutos and their country, which is about 150 miles long and eighty miles broad, watered by the upper streams of the Orange and Caledon rivers, with their tributaries. Its eastern boundary is the almost impassable range of the Drakensberg; and the northern part of Basuto Land is exceedingly mountainous. Thaba Bosigo, the stronghold of Masupha, who is chief ruler of the most warlike portion of the Basutos, is a place of extraordinary natural difficulty to force an entrance to its inner and upper recesses. It is situated on the Little Caledon, a day's ride from Maseru. The mass of rock, 400 ft. above the plain, with a flat table top, and with almost precipitous sides all round, can be scaled only by three or four steep winding paths, or rather clefts in the stone, which are barricaded and flanked by numerous ramparts; the summit, entirely sheltered by its rocky walls, is grassy, affording pasture for cattle to feed the native garrison. Thaba Bosigo was besieged without success by the Dutch Boers, in their wars against the Basutos many years ago. Our view of this natural fortress is copied from a vignette engraving on the letter-paper, supplied from Capetown, which is used by Lepoqua Moshesh, eldest son of Masupha; this young chief having received a European education at Zonnebloem, and having learned to speak and write English fairly well. A lithograph reproduction of this engraving is published by the *Cape Times*. Masupha himself, whose portrait, with that of one of his wives, appears in our Journal this week, is an illiterate heathen native, but of great repute, both as a warrior and politician. Another son of his, named Lerothodi, is the principal active leader of the present war, hitherto mainly defensive, against the forces of the Cape Colony. Some incidents of the recent campaign are shown among our Illustrations. Many of the Basutos wear more or less clothing of European make, similar to the common dress of the Boers, or to that of English colonial travellers, farmers, or hunters; they have good rifles, and ride hardy little ponies, with which they easily get away from pursuit.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that Lord Granville's speech at Hanley has produced a very favourable impression in Germany. His Lordship's friendly reference to the pacific policy of the German Empire is particularly appreciated.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Adelaide giving the intelligence that Lieutenant Bower and five of the crew of her Majesty's schooner Sandfly had been murdered by the natives of the Solomon Islands while the party was engaged in surveying. Sub-Lieutenant Bradford landed, recovered the bodies, and destroyed a village.

Christmas annuals continue to pour in. Since our last issue we have received those of the Monthly Packet, Beeton's, the St. James's Magazine, the Gentleman's, the Belgravia, the Quiver (entitled The Golden Mark), All the Year Round (Over the Sea with the Sailor), and Harry Etherington's Christmas annual (Danger).

HOME NEWS.

Sir Bartle Frere gave an interesting lecture yesterday week at Wimbledon on South Africa as a field for colonisation. On the platform were the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The Goldsmiths' Company have granted £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

The Wesleyan thanksgiving fund amounts to £294,000, and it is expected that the required amount, £300,000, will be raised by the end of this year.

The *City Press* states that the gross annual income of about eight hundred of the London charities amounts to a sum approaching four millions and a quarter sterling.

The *British Medical Journal* says it is reported that Guy's Hospital, which has 180 beds closed to the public, is £10,000 deficient financially on the results of the year's operations.

The Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Annuity and Asylum Institution held their thirteenth annual festival at the Guildhall Tavern on Monday, at which £220 was subscribed.

The good-service pension of £200 a year for general officers Royal Marines, vacant by the death, on the 4th inst., of General J. T. Brown-Grieve, Royal Marine Infantry, has been awarded to General G. A. Schomberg, C.B.

The *City Press* announces that the much-needed repairs and restoration of the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green have been completed, and that internally and externally the building is now in a satisfactory condition.

The Gas Light and Coke Company have informed the Metropolitan Board of Works that the Company intend to reduce their charge for common gas to three shillings and twopence per thousand cubic feet at the new year.

Plans in respect of 126 railway and other bills, and seventy-six provisional orders, have been deposited at the Board of Trade, an increase of twelve and nine respectively on the number last year.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt on Sunday evening in Scotland—at Inverary and Callender. In the north of Ireland, during Sunday evening and also the earlier hours of Monday morning, earthquake shocks were experienced, especially in Londonderry and its vicinity.

The *Western Mail* states that the Marquis of Bute has asked the managing trustee of the Bute estate at Cardiff, Mr. Boyle, to resign. His Lordship has resolved to take the management of his vast estates into his own hands, preparatory to leaving them to a public trust, if such is formed.

The charge against Mr. P. Callan, M.P., of libelling Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., after a protracted trial, came to an end on Tuesday, when a verdict was found of guilty of publishing the libel, and that the libel was not fair comment. Mr. Justice Hawkins ordered Mr. Callan to enter into recognisances to come up on Dec. 15 for judgment.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Literature Mr. F. G. Fleay read a paper entitled "The Living Key to English Spelling Reform now found in History and Etymology." The object of Mr. Fleay's paper was to show that the objections to spelling reform are principally founded on an exaggerated estimate of the amount of change required.

Nether Hall, Pakenham, the seat of Mr. Greene, M.P., was entered on Monday night by burglars. The plate-closet was cleared out, and some gold candlesticks were taken from the library.. A box of papers was emptied on the lawn, and a number of foreign securities were taken. The total loss is estimated at £6000.

With the object of taking into consideration the present state of the law concerning the treatment and punishment of juvenile offenders, both under the general criminal statutes and the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts, a conference of managers of reformatory and industrial schools was held on Tuesday at the offices of the School Board of London.

Lady Claude J. Hamilton, wife of the junior member for Liverpool, was on Monday presented, at the Athenæum, King's Lynn, with a handsome diamond bracelet, in acknowledgment of the many acts of kindness shown by her Ladyship to the people of Lynn during the time that her husband represented that borough in Parliament.

The Brush system of electric lighting was shown at the works of the Anglo-American Electric Company yesterday week to a number of gentlemen interested in the progress of the electric light. This light is produced by the electric arc, and the carbons are regulated by the automatic action of the same electric current as that which produces the light.

It was stated at a committee meeting of the Sick Children's Hospital, Brighton, held last Saturday afternoon, attended by the ladies who kept the stalls of the recent fancy bazaar in aid of the building fund, that the net profits amounted to £2240, and Doctor Taaffe said he should be able to present a cheque for £100 out of the proceeds of the fancy dress ball, leaving £3000 to free the institution from debt.

Mr. Alfred Kirby presided on Thursday week at the annual festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London at St. James's Hall. The subscriptions announced during the evening reached nearly £1200, of which the chairman and his friends contributed nearly £400. This being the society's fiftieth or jubilee year, the proceedings were of an unusually interesting character.

At a meeting of the School Board for London there has been a long discussion as to the enforcement of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, and authority has been given to the Bye-Laws Committee to apply for distress warrants in suitable cases where fines have been inflicted by the magistrates, but have not been paid, and a letter to the Education Department as to the subject was agreed to.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in November was 89,905, of whom 50,528 were in workhouses, and 39,377 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1879, 1878, and 1877, these figures show an increase of 2426, 9229, and 9418 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 888, of whom 679 were men, 181 women, and 25 children.

Earl Granville received at the Foreign Office yesterday week a deputation consisting of shipowners from all parts of the kingdom, the object of which was to discuss the proposed system of bounties on French shipbuilding. The conference was of a private nature; but before the reporters were desired to withdraw the Foreign Secretary expressed a fear that it would be impossible for him to convey any assurances that would make it likely that the Government would propose, or the present House of Commons would consent to, our going into anything like a war of tariffs in order to countervail those of the French Government.

Last week there were 2432 births and 1521 deaths registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 57 and the deaths 221 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 19 from smallpox, 37 from measles, 83 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 15 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 198 deaths were referred, against 224 and 184 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 49 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3013 births and 1822 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 42·4 deg., and 1·4 deg. below the average.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

At Oxford the result of the examination for the vacant scholarships and exhibitions at Balliol have been announced as follows:—The Brackenbury modern history scholarship was not awarded. Mr. W. Waite, unattached student, was elected to an exhibition in modern history. The Brackenbury natural science scholarship was awarded to Mr. William Stroud, from Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Bristol. An additional scholarship for natural science was awarded to Mr. A. D. Hall, from Manchester Grammar School. Messrs. J. J. Hart, from Manchester Grammar School, and J. Marsh, commoner of Balliol College, were distinguished in the examination. The Hebrew scholarship was not awarded. The classical scholarships were awarded as follows:—1. Mr. Ralph Beaumont Benson, from Harrow School and of Balliol College; 2. Mr. A. W. Jose, from Clifton College; 3. Mr. Ernest Henry Couchman, from Rugby School. The classical exhibitions were awarded as follows:—1. Mr. F. S. Boas, from Clifton College; 2. Mr. A. H. Hawkins, from Marlborough College; 3. Mr. S. H. Nash, from Clifton College; 4. Mr. Kalisch, from King's College School.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Edward William Blore, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity, has been appointed to the Vice-Mastership of the college, vice the Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., resigned. Mr. Blore has also been appointed a member of the Governing Body of Eton College, in the place of Dr. W. H. Thompson, resigned. The Rev. Charles Edward Searle, M.A., one of the Senior Fellows and Tutor of Pembroke College, has been elected to the mastership, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Power. The Carus Greek Testament prizes have been awarded as follows:—The Bachelor's prize to William Edmund Smyth, B.A., scholar of King's College; the prize for undergraduates to J. Robinson, of Christ's College.

The Aberdare Nonconformists, at a meeting in which Mr. C. H. James, M.P., took a prominent part, have resolved to urge upon the Welsh Education Commission the desirability of making the endowed schools available to all sects and classes of Welshmen, and also to recommend the establishment of three Welsh colleges, to be affiliated with a degree-conferring Welsh University.

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LIEUTENANT W. C. OWEN.

One of the officers killed by the Afghans in the disastrous defeat of General Burrows's brigade at Khushk-i-Nakhud, or Maiwand, on July 27, was Lieutenant William Charles Owen, squadron officer and acting adjutant of the 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry. This promising young officer was the only son of Mr. William Louis Owen, a retired District Superintendent of the Bengal Police, and was grandson of the late Major Arthur Owen, of the 26th Bengal Native Infantry; his family had earned much distinction in the service of the East India Company. He was educated in London and at Sevenoaks, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; in December, 1871, he entered the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, which he joined at Ahmedabad in November, 1872; but in May, 1878, he passed for and entered the Bombay Staff Corps, and was attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, of which the Prince of Wales is Honorary Colonel. He was highly esteemed in the regiment, and letters from his brother officers, describing the cavalry charge in which he fell, speak of his daring courage and perfect coolness in the fight. He has left a widow and an infant child. The portrait is from a photograph which shows him in the uniform of the 3rd (King's Own) Regiment.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT W. C. OWEN, 3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY, KILLED IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

A MAORI PARLIAMENT.

Orakei, a native settlement in the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, became the seat of a Native Parliament, held last Easter, which was largely attended by all the leading chiefs in that part of the North Island. Several great native meetings were also held at Hikurangi, by Tawhiao, and at Parihaka, by Te Whiti; but they seem to have been quite independent, and in rivalry with one another. The Maori, like the Pakeha, or white man, has always numerous grievances; and the programme of the Orakei Parliament included, amongst others, the following:—The course of the Government in dismissing Maori officials who administered the law; the want of friendship and goodwill to the chiefs, displayed in stopping their supply of food, travelling-passes, and medicine; the withholding of trial from the prisoners of Taranaki; the act of the Government, in sending commissioners and soldiers to occupy the native districts together; finally, the appointment of Sir William Fox and Sir Dillon Bell, as commissioners, seeing that it was by them the dispute (war) originated at Taranaki. These were the views of the malcontent party. Our chief Illustration represents the Orakei Parliament, with the chief, Paul Tauhere, occupying the Speaker's seat; immediately below him are two Europeans, the reporter and interpreter, while on his right Hirini Taiwhanga is addressing the House. In the foreground, on the left-hand, is the chief, Te Mongonui. The lower Illustration represents the native settlement of Orakei, with the encampment, and the usual piles of provisions, consisting of kumara, potatoes, dried fish, and partially dried and rotten beef. The building on the left is the chapel and school, but used at present as the Parliament house. The upper Illustration is a view of the bay and native settlement of Orakei, embosomed in peach-groves.

IMPERIAL PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

His Imperial Majesty of Japan has completed an extensive tour through the southern provinces of Niphon, the second occasion on which he has done so, having made the same tour two years ago. The journey was undertaken from a love of the country and its people, and a desire to see them in their everyday labours in the fertile fields and in their busy life in the large towns. The effect of his Majesty's progress through the country will be to strengthen the strong spirit of loyalty which prevails. His Majesty left the Imperial Palace at Tokio, the capital, on June 16, accompanied by a large suite and escort of Lancers. He proceeded by the Tokaido, one of the principal highways, to Otsu, at the south end of Lake Biwa, where, on July 14, he opened a new section of the railway, that between Otsu and Kioto. In the month's journey before reaching Otsu there were many places visited on the way. One principal object of the tour was a visit to the shrines at Ise. Among other important incidents, there was a two-days' sham fight by a large body of Japanese soldiers at Kameyama. His Majesty stayed nearly a whole week at Kioto, the former capital and the home of his youth, where his early days as Mikado were spent in sacred seclusion. He stayed at the old palace of the Mikado. While at Kioto he visited the tombs of his ancestors. From Kioto he came by rail to Kobe, where he spent part of two days, and then sailed in a Japanese man-of-war to Yokohama, arriving there on July 23, and travelling by rail the same day to Tokio. The decorations and illuminations at Kioto were very extensive, a national flag and new paper lantern being hung at every door in the street of the large city. At Kobe (both in the foreign concession and the native town) and likewise at Hiogo the illuminations were of surprising brilliancy.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Macfarlane, of the *Hiogo News*, and to Mr. Thomas Unett Brocklehurst, who is, with Mr. E. Massie, of Chester, travelling in Japan, for some particulars of the Emperor's journey and reception among his provincial subjects, and some materials for our Illustrations. These are, indeed, partly derived from a native Japanese illustrated newspaper, called the *Yeiri Shimbun*, of Kioto, which gives a woodcut representing the Emperor's carriage, escorted by a troop of Lancers, and followed by members of his suite on horseback or in carriages, passing through the streets. The houses are decorated with the Japanese national flag. A coloured print was also published and sold at Kobe, representing the Imperial procession there, very much as the Lord Mayor's Show in London is made the subject of an occasional penny publication.

The first of our Illustrations, which is entitled by us "Travelling in Japanese Fashion," is from Mr. T. U. Brocklehurst's sketch, showing the Emperor's palanquin borne with long bamboo poles upon the shoulders of sixteen coolies, all wearing tight black skull-caps, and with straw sandals to their feet; each man with his pipe and tobacco-pouch in his belt. The police, walking on both sides, wore their uniform of dark blue tunics, white trousers, and black caps. This old-fashioned mode of conveyance was preferred by his Majesty on the rough country roads; but in the streets of towns he used a closed carriage, drawn by a pair of horses, and driven by two coachmen sitting on the box, each holding the reins of one horse. The second Illustration, "Travelling in European Fashion," which represents this attempt at a modern style of equipage, is taken from a portion of the Japanese coloured print at Kobe, already mentioned. The escort of Lancers, with their flag, is also here introduced. It should be observed that the use of horses, which were first imported into Japan at a comparatively recent period, is still a novelty and rarity among the natives of that country; and they are chiefly employed for State or military parade. These people do not seem to have acquired much skill in riding and driving.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION: CAPTAIN BOYCOTT ON THE ROAD TO CLAREMORRIS RAILWAY STATION.—SEE PAGE 540.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in discussing the interpellations on the foreign policy of the Government. Signor Cairoli, the President of the Council, in one of his replies, said that the concert of Europe had been ridiculed, but the result had proved its utility; and he defended the course taken by the Government in participating in the naval demonstration, on the ground that Italy could not separate herself from Europe.

A monument to Victor Emmanuel has been inaugurated at Vincenza. It is the work of the sculptor Benvenuti. The pedestal, in grey marble, is 21 ft. high. On the step sits a figure in Carrara marble, representing the city of Vincenza. A simple inscription says that the monument was erected, by subscription, by the province and city. The statue is also in Carrara marble.

A new theatre, built by Signor Costanzi, was opened in Rome last Saturday night. The King and Queen were present.

Three out of the number of persons charged with robbing the Italian National Bank of 2,000,000 lire have been sentenced, one to twelve years', and two others to four years' hard labour. The remainder of the accused were acquitted.

SPAIN.

At a dinner given to Señor Romero y Robledo, the Minister of the Interior, last week, by 450 members of the Liberal-Conservative party in Seville, he declared that the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castello, had made Spain one of the freest nations in Europe, and, in conclusion, described the King as the symbol of the happiness, welfare, and progress of the nation.

PORTUGAL.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree accepting the resignation of the Minister of War, and appointing as his successor Colonel Castro, who is a peer and a military engineer.

A Lisbon telegram announces the death there on Sunday of the Archbishop of Goa, the Roman Catholic Primate of the East.

HOLLAND.

Mynheer F. S. Jacob, former Director-General of the Company for the Administration of State Railways, has been appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

GERMANY.

The improvement in the state of the Emperor's health continues. On Sunday the Emperor took a drive in a closed carriage. On Monday his Majesty received in audience Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to France.

The German Federal Council has unanimously adopted the first and second reading of the proposal of Prussia to prolong, for another year, the minor state of the siege in Berlin, the town districts of Potsdam and Charlottenburg, and the district of Teltow, Lower Barnim, and Ost-Havelland.

The Prussian House of Deputies continues the discussion of the Budget, most of the items being in the end approved.

At Dortmund there was a slight shock of earthquake on the 25th ult., and a smart one on the 27th.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The centenary was celebrated on Tuesday throughout Austria. The festival was thoroughly popular. The Corporations of Vienna, and most of the large cities, celebrated the day officially.

The festivities in commemoration of the Emperor Joseph II. were begun on Sunday in all parts of the Austrian Empire. In Vienna a torchlight procession was formed, which marched, accompanied by great crowds, to the Emperor Joseph Monument. The Centenary was celebrated on Tuesday throughout Austria. The festival was thoroughly popular. The Corporations of Vienna, and most of the large cities, celebrated the day officially.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Estimates for 1881 were presented. The expenditure is set down at 441,537,000 fl., and the revenue at 407,125,000 fl.

In Lemberg on Sunday the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 was celebrated, while on Saturday last, both at that town and at Cracow, festivities were held in memory of Kusciewicz. A poem written in honour of the occasion was confiscated by the police.

A popular meeting of the Young Czech party was held at Prague on Sunday, but was closed by the Government Commissary on account of the tumultuous proceedings.

By the recent earthquakes at Agram, according to a telegram sent by the Burgomaster of the town to his colleague at Prague, two persons were killed and twenty-three injured. Four hundred families are without shelter, and many of them lack the necessaries of life.

GREECE.

By a despatch from Athens we learn that Herr von Radowitz has had an audience of the King of the Hellenes, and represented the dangers to which Greece would expose herself if she ventured to attack Turkey, or attempted to occupy the territory awarded to her by the Conference. His Majesty, in reply, said he would prefer war with Turkey to internal convulsion.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir and their children arrived at St. Petersburg on Tuesday by special train. General von Schweinitz arrived there the same day. The Emperor left Livadia on Tuesday morning for St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the Emperor will be present in St. Petersburg at the annual fête of the Order of St. George, which takes place on the 8th inst.

The breaking up of the ice on the Volga, at Nijni Novgorod, in consequence of the sudden warm weather, has destroyed five steamers and more than thirty barges.

A telegram from the *Daily News* special correspondent in Central Asia states that the Russian forces posted between Tchikisliar and Bami are estimated at 12,000 men. The Tekkes have captured 400 camels laden with stores, and are confident of success.

TURKEY.

Mr. Goschen leaves Constantinople for London on the 8th inst., and will return there in January.

The Ambassadors have received instructions to congratulate the Porte on the surrender of Dulcigno and on the tranquillity of the ceded district.

The surrender of Dulcigno began, in accordance with the agreement, at noon on Friday, the 26th ult., and at six p.m. the Montenegrins had occupied the town as well as the surrounding positions. All passed in the most formal and regular manner like a relief of guards, and Dervish Pasha gave the directions in person. On Saturday Bojo Petrovics entered Dulcigno in state, and was met at the gates by all the head men of the villages and other influential Mussulmans tendering their allegiance. A thanksgiving "Te Deum" service was performed, and at noon the Montenegrin standard was hoisted on the fortress under a salute of twenty-one guns. The *Daily News* correspondent at Constantinople says that the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed his acknowledgments to the Sultan for the manner in which the cession of Dulcigno has been accomplished.

AMERICA.

General Garfield has received a deputation of Independent Republicans, who urged him to take into consideration the question of Civil Service reform. In reply, he said he hoped to have the co-operation of Congress in establishing a legal basis for routine appointments to office, thereby placing it beyond the power of anybody, even of the President of the Republic, to remove a capable and faithful officer from his post during the term for which he was appointed. The *Chicago Tribune* publishes a statement, compiled from the official returns of every State, showing that General Garfield had a plurality of 3401 in the popular vote.

The Franco-American Claims Commission have completed their organisation.

The Alabama Legislature has elected Mr. James L. Pugh, Democrat, as Senator for the State at Washington.

The theatrical manager at New York, who intended producing the Passion Play has abandoned the idea in consequence of adverse public opinion.

A telegram from Denver, Colorado, reports that a riot has been going on among the miners twenty miles from Leadville. Mr. Robinson, the Lieutenant-Governor elect, is said to have been killed. Assistance has been sent to the authorities at the scene of the disturbance.

The Decennial Census of the United States was taken during last summer; and, though the results have not been as yet precisely ascertained, it is estimated that the population of the Union is not less than 50,000,000. An important part of this magnificent national development has been derived from European immigration.

According to advices from Washington, telegrams from Pekin indicate that the new Emigration Treaty with China secures to the United States the control and regulation of the introduction of Chinese labourers according to United States laws. A commercial treaty has also been negotiated between the United States and China.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislature will assemble on Jan. 13 next.

We hear from Montreal that the Court of Appeals has unseated Mr. Robellard, a member of the local Legislature, in consequence of the undue influence of the clergy in his favour at the election.

INDIA.

The Viceroy left Jacobabad on Sunday week, and arrived at Kurrachee on Monday morning. During his stay there he inspected the harbour and other works, and received addresses from the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce, in which his attention was called to some of the principal wants of Kurrachee, such as the construction of a bridge across the Indus at Sukkur, the extension of the railway system towards Afghanistan, the establishment of a daily post with Bombay, and a direct mail service with Aden. Lord Ripon, in reply, assured the memorialists that these and other matters mentioned by them would have careful consideration. On Tuesday the Viceroy received the Jam of Lus Beyla in private durbar. He arrived at Bombay on Saturday. The Viceroy held a review on Monday afternoon of all the troops in garrison there. His arrival at Calcutta is fixed for the 6th.

Major-General C. C. Johnson has resigned the office of Quartermaster-General in India, and Colonel MacGregor has been appointed to succeed him. The last-named officer, after taking formal charge of the office, has started for England on a three months' leave.

According to intelligence received at Teheran from Herat, Ayoub Khan is in a very embarrassed position, being destitute of means and having few followers.

The Indian telegrams published by the *Times* on Monday morning states that the latest Cabul news received by the Government is said to be of a generally satisfactory character. The harvest prospects in most of the threatened districts of the North-West Provinces are improving. The latest news of the outbreak in Cashmere is said to be "reassuring." Major Biddulph is safe, and the Maharajah is still pushing forward reinforcements

AUSTRALIA

The general elections in New South Wales are, a Sydney telegram says, proceeding actively, and half the members of the new Legislative Assembly have been returned. The programme of the Government, which includes free trade, extension of the railways, local self-government, and non-sectarian education, appears to have met with acceptance, as the great bulk of the members returned have expressed themselves distinctly favourable to those views.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide, dated the 29th ult.:—"The wheat crops promise favourably, except in the far north." The time occupied in the transmission of this message from Adelaide to Westminster, was 5 hours 10 min.

A fresh extradition treaty has been concluded between the Swiss Government and that of Great Britain.

The Council of Ministers has sanctioned the opening of a custom house at Cairo, thus enabling goods from Europe for that city to pass untouched through the Alexandria customs.

The annexation of Tahiti to France was conditional, it now appears, on a pension of 60,000f. to Queen Pomare, and of pensions to other Royal personages and chiefs, amounting in all to 91,200f.

The recent successful experiment to bring fresh meat from Australia by the Strathearn has induced the formation of a syndicate to provide a weekly delivery of 300 tons of fresh meat in London from Australia.

It is stated that the Government has signified its readiness to accept £250,000 from the Government of Natal in final settlement of all claims against the colony on account of the Zulu war charges.

Prince Charles, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Roumanian Chambers last Saturday, announced that the relations of the Principality with foreign Powers were very friendly, and referred to the navigation of the Danube, the liberty of which, he said, would be upheld by his Government.

Great shipping disasters are reported from America, where one hundred and twenty-five vessels are stated to be icebound. Off Newfoundland, many casualties occurred during the recent gales.—There are reported to be signs of a partial breaking up of the ice blockade in the St. Lawrence River and the lakes, the temperature having become less severe.

A magnificent lacustrine find has been made in the marshes of Corcelletes, near Consise, in Canton Vaud, Switzerland. It consists of a fine canoe in a perfect state of preservation, 11 mètres 16 centimètres long and slightly more than a mètre broad. It was dug out and drawn from the marsh by sixty men and eight oxen, under the superintendence of the director of the museum of Lausanne, and has been placed in the court of the Lausanne Academy.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES NEAR SMYRNA.

The view of the Valley of St. Anne, and the river Melas, near Smyrna, with the First Aqueduct, is from one of the Sketches and water-colour drawings by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, mostly illustrative of the topography of Mycenæ, Troy, and Ephesus, which were exhibited in the summer of 1878 at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East. The place here represented is within a mile or so of the modern commercial city of Smyrna, and two miles from the sea. In the view, looking southward, it must be imagined that, over the cliff seen to the right hand, which is covered with fragments of masonry, ruins of the ancient city, lie the harbour and the existing town of Smyrna. The aqueduct, as might be guessed from the form of its arches, is a work of the middle ages, but of design and use similar to the Roman aqueducts. In the foreground are more remains of old Byzantine buildings, with a wooden conduit, raised above the valley, for the conveyance of water. To the left hand is the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, with a train coming or going between this city and Ephesus, which is what nobody would have thought of two thousand years ago. The stream that runs through the valley now bears a Turkish name, but was by the ancient Greeks called the "Melas," or "Black." This spot being one of the seven traditional birthplaces of Homer, when the honour of his nativity was disputed between seven cities, the name "Melesigenes," sometimes given to that immortal poet, was ascribed, by a very doubtful etymology, to that of the river. "Homer's Grotto" is generally pointed out to the visitor by the Smyrna guides.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, John, Rector of West Hallam, to be Vicar of Offchurch.
Bates, Percival Walker; Rector of Charles, N. Devon.
Carter, William Collingwood; Vicar of Little Tew, Oxon.
Flynn, J. S.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Falmouth Roadstead.
Hill, Arthur F. T.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen.
Hindson, John Hutchinson; Vicar of Wraysbury, Bucks.
Lambrick, S. S.; Vicar of St. John the Baptist's, Newtown, Leeds.
Meredith, John; Rector of Polebrooke.
Milton, William; Vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks.
Moberly, Edward Hugh; Vicar of Chute, Wilts.
Norfolk, Albert S., Chaplain, Dockyard, Woolwich; Chaplain to the Royal Horse Guards and Life Guards, London.
Pratt, Philip Edgar; Vicar of Madley-with-Tibberton.
Ratcliffe, Charles B.; Curate in Charge of Christ Church, Weymouth.
Spencer, Josiah; H.M. Director of Education in Cyprus.
Taylor, Herbert William; Vicar of West Wycombe, Bucks.
Torbett, James English; Perpetual Curate of Hudswell, Richmond.
Whitefoord, Philip; Rector of Aylton, near Ledbury.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Oxford presided on Tuesday at the dedication of the new chapel which has been erected at St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer.

The Company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament finished their sixty-sixth session yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the historical books was continued as far as the end of Esther ii.

On Sunday night the Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's, Lorrimore-square, Walworth, and announced to the congregation that he had appointed a new Vicar; and that he was determined that whatever was illegal in the manner of conducting the service of the church should be eradicated.

By the munificence of several private donors, Bradninch church has been much improved. Part of the west gallery has been taken down; the elegant tower arch has been thus exposed to view, and the organ has been removed to the north-east corner of the church. The new west window, which is by Messrs. Hardman, is a gift of the late Mr. A. W. Linnington.

The corner-stone of St. Peter's, Keighley, has been laid by Mrs. Lister Marriner. The building is to replace a temporary chapel in which service has been regularly said since the middle of 1872. It is to be in the Early English style, and it will accommodate 750 persons. It will cost upwards of £5000, towards which the Duke of Devonshire has subscribed £1000 and Mr. Lister Marriner £500.

The Rev. R. W. Enraght, the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, Birmingham, was arrested last Saturday afternoon on a warrant granted by Lord Penzance for ritualistic practices. The rev. gentleman addressed a number of his congregation from the church steps, and great excitement prevailed. He was taken to Warwick Gaol, where he is confined as a first-class misdemeanant. The services at Holy Trinity church were conducted on Sunday in precisely the same manner as heretofore.

Mr. Charles made an application to the Queen's Bench on Monday for a writ of habeas corpus with a view to the Rev. T. P. Dale being brought up and discharged. He argued that all the proceedings against Mr. Dale were irregular, and therefore void. The argument was resumed on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Field stated that, upon consideration of the various points which had been raised, the Court thought a writ ought to be granted. The writ was made returnable on Monday. Rules nisi were also granted for a prohibition to Lord Penzance, on the ground that all the proceedings were invalid; and for calling upon Mr. Sergeant to show cause why the writ of contumacy should not be set aside.

On Sunday, the 22nd ult., the old parish church of Stow-cum-Quy, near Cambridge, was reopened, after complete restoration, under the direction of Mr. White. The following legend in the north aisle tells its own story:—"This stone was placed as a record of the restoration of the parish church in the month of November, in the year of our Lord God 1880, and in memory of Clement Francis, of the town of Cambridge, and of Quy Hall, in this county, by whom the good work was originated, and, with the willing help of others, was carried on. It had been in his heart to rebuild this house of God as a thank-offering for many blessings received during the course of a prosperous life. He died, March 7, 1880, aged sixty-four, not having been permitted to see the full accomplishment of his desire, which was happily completed by Sarah Francis, who for thirty and two years had been his loving and devoted wife."

A large and richly-coloured window of stained glass has just been inserted in the north transept of St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, by Mr. Cornelius Harley Christmas, a gentleman who recently invested nearly £16,000 for the benefit of the poor of Yarmouth. It is to commemorate the eighty-sixth year of the donor, and is also in memory of the Rev. Richard Turner, who was upwards of fifty years minister of the parish.—The shattered masonry of a large window in the north transept of Stow Church has been satisfactorily restored by Messrs. Hookham and Son, and filled in with rich, well-executed stained glass by Messrs. Wailes and Strang, at the sole cost of Mrs. Raikes, the relict of the late Major-General Raikes, C.B.—A stained-glass figured window of three long lancet-lights (executed by Messrs. Edmundson) has been put in the chancel of St. Stephen's Church, East Hardwick, near Pontefract; the expense having been defrayed by the pupils of Messrs. Lord and Slack's school.

OBITUARY.

SIR BENJAMIN C. BRODIE, BART.

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, second Baronet, of Boxford, in the county of Suffolk, F.R.S., M.A., D.C.L., late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, died on the 24th ult., at Torquay. He was born Feb. 5, 1817, the elder son of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, F.R.S., D.C.L. (created a Baronet in 1834), the eminent surgeon, Serjeant-Surgeon to William IV. and Queen Victoria, by Anne, his wife, third daughter of Mr. Serjeant Sellon. The Baronet whose death we record was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1838, M.A. 1859. He was Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry at Oxford from 1855 to 1866, and Waynflete Professor of Chemistry 1866 to 1872. He married, in 1848, Philothea Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Thompson, and leaves five daughters and an only son, now Sir Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, third Baronet, who was born June 19, 1862.

MR. MARK FIRTH.

Mr. Mark Firth, whose serious illness was announced last week, succumbed to his attack of apoplexy and paralysis on the 28th ult., in his sixty-second year. Mr. Mark Firth was the son of a steel melter, who began business in a small way in 1843, being assisted by his two sons, Mark and Thomas. In 1849 the firm of Thomas Firth and Sons erected the Norfolk Works, in which an enormous business was developed. Mr. Mark Firth's first charitable gift of any magnitude was £1000, which he added to a legacy of £5000 left by his brother Thomas for the erection of a college for the training of young men for the New Connexion ministry. In 1869 he erected and endowed the "Mark Firth Almshouses" at Ranmoor, at a cost of £30,000. They accommodate thirty-nine persons, and are left to the poor of the town for ever. His next act of munificence was the gift to the town of Firth Park, which was opened in 1875 by the Prince of Wales. The chief benefit, however, which he conferred on the town was the foundation of Firth College, which was opened by Prince Leopold in 1879. The college was erected and fitted up at a cost of £20,000. Mr. Firth also endowed the college at a further cost of £5000, and gave a chair of chemistry worth £150 a year. The endowment fund now amounts to £20,000. A portrait of Mr. Mark Firth appeared in our number for Aug. 28, 1875.

MR. WHITWELL, M.P.

Mr. John Whitwell, M.P. for Kendal, J.P. and D.L., whose death is just announced, was born Sept. 6, 1812, the second son of the late Mr. Isaac Whitwell, of Kendal, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Fisher, of Thorpe Hall, Leeds. He received his education at the Kendal and Darlington Friends' School, and was President of the Chamber of Commerce in the borough for which he sat, and Lieutenant-Colonel First Battalion Westmorland Rifle Volunteers. He was first elected for Kendal, in the Liberal interest, November, 1868. Mr. Whitwell married, in 1837, Anna, daughter of Mr. William Maude, of Horton Grange, Bradford.

MR. EDWIN GUEST.

Mr. Edwin Guest, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., J.P. for Oxfordshire and for the borough of Cambridge, died on the 23rd ult., at his residence, Sandford Park, Oxford. Dr. Guest was the only son of Mr. Benjamin Guest, of Rowheath, King's Norton, Worcestershire, where the family were settled for some generations, and was born in 1800. He graduated at Caius College in the Mathematical Tripos of 1824, when he was eleventh wrangler. He was elected to a Fellowship soon after taking his degree, and was called to the Bar in 1828. In 1852, on the death of Dr. Chapman, he was elected to the Mastership of Gonville and Caius College. He filled the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1854. In 1859 he married Anne, daughter of Joseph Ferguson, Esq., of Morton, Carlisle, sometime M.P. for Carlisle. About 1841 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and also had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him. Dr. Guest's principal publication was a "History of English Rhythms," a work which passed through two editions, and is now out of print. He also contributed to the Journal of the Philological Society and the Archæological Journal a number of valuable papers, which, in the interests of science, it is to be regretted he did not live to carry out his intention of republishing in a collected form.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir John Milton, C.B., the late Accountant-General of the Army, on the 29th ult., in his sixtieth year.

Mr. Charles John Manning, of Littlehampton Manor, Sussex, brother of Cardinal Manning, at his residence in Prince's-gardens, on the 28th ult., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. Eden, wife of the Bishop of Moray and Ross, Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. She was youngest daughter of the late Sir James Allan Park, Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Beckett Fielding Marriott, Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, suddenly, last week, at Avonbank, near Pershore, Worcestershire, aged sixty-seven. General Marriott was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Worcester.

The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D., Rector of St. Alphage, London-wall, on the 22nd inst., in his seventieth year. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow, and from 1855 to 1879 was Vicar of Christ Church, Paddington.

The Rev. Edward Cooper Woollcombe, Senior Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and Incumbent of Tendring, Essex. He graduated at Oriel College, and subsequently became Dean, Tutor, and Lecturer of Balliol College, and public examiner in classics. It was only last year he was appointed to the incumbency of Tendring.

Eleanor, Lady Nicolls, widow of General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B., on the 23rd ult., at New Vanbrugh-terrace, Blackheath, in her eighty-ninth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. S. G. Bristow; was married in 1809, and left a widow in 1865.

Mrs. White (Salisbury Anne), of Killakee, near Rathfarnham, for many years one of the leaders of society in Dublin, on the 26th ult., universally esteemed and regretted. She was daughter of Mr. George Rothe, of Mount Rothe, county Kilkenny, and the descendant of a very ancient family in that county. She married, 1821, Colonel Samuel White, M.P., county Leitrim, elder brother of the first Lord Annaly, and was left a widow, without issue, in 1854. The beautiful demesne of Killakee devolves, we believe, on Colonel White's nephew, Lord Massy.

On Thursday week the Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company entertained a large company at the opening of their new hall in Throgmorton-avenue. Mr. S. Gibbins presided, and the guests included the Lord Mayor, and the masters and chief clerks of the leading City Companies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J C M (Watford).—As the position was published in a manual, its simplicity was probably designed, but it was absurd to dub such a poor composition a problem.

CAPTAIN M (Dublin).—We are much obliged by your courtesy. The games shall have due honours.

A YOUNGSTER (Hythe).—The "Theory of the Openings" can be obtained only from the author, Mr. Gossip, whose address is Hôtel de Paris, Rue Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

G M (Eton).—The correction of your problem is noted.

M H (Kensington).—It is a problem from Damiano's work, published in 1512, and is, therefore, over 300 years old. The solution is 1. R to R 5th, K moves; 2. Kt to Q B 2nd, K moves; 3. R mates.

VA (U.S.).—See answer to "A Youngster." 1. B to K 4th will not solve Mr. Shinkman's clever self-mate problem.

MESSRS. BARKER, STAUFFER, E J LINE, and R LUCAS will please accept our cordial thanks for reports of the proceedings of their several clubs.

F C C (Great Queen-street).—We shall be pleased to insert the announcement of your tourney if you will condense it into a brief paragraph.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRIZE PROBLEM received from J W Fowler, R B Duff, "Bishop of Ilkley," East Marden, E L G, James Dobson, A Youngster, Norman Rumbelow, F E Purchas, C L Combe, G C Baxter, S Farrant, Elsie, An Old Hand, D Templeton, T Barrington, W Warren, H Blacklock, R Jessop, C C E, A Kentish Man, C Darragh, H Langford, and E Elsbury.

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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1917.

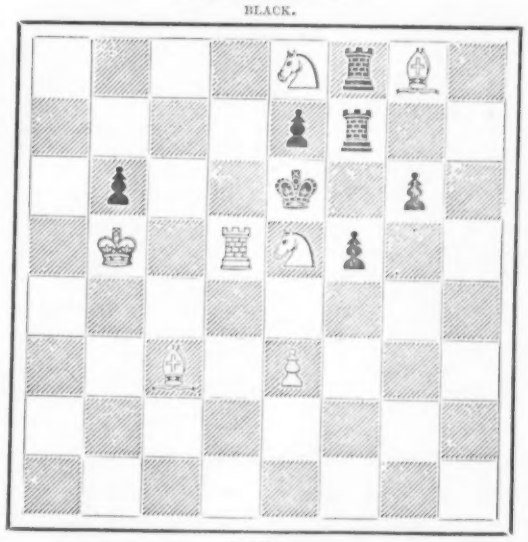
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	B to Q 5th *
2. R takes P (ch)	K, P, or B takes R
3. Q mates accordingly.	

* If Black play 1. Kt to B 5th (ch), White replies with 2. K to B 7th, and if 1. K to K 3rd, then 2. Q to B 8th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1920.

By Sergeant-Major MacArthur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

We are indebted to a Melbourne Correspondent for the record of the following brilliant Skirmish played between Messrs. GOLDSMITH and ESLING, at the Melbourne Chess Club. The notes appended are by Mr. Wisker, and were contributed to the *Australasian*, a newspaper containing an excellent chess column.

(*Philidor's Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th

"Philidor's Defence" is little practised now in any form, and this variation is a very great rarity. It leads almost always to complicated positions, often of great beauty; but it is unsound, and, with proper care, the first player gets all the fun on his side.

4. P takes K P	

The old move, and, undeniably, a good one. Modern analysts, however, give the preference to 4. Kt to Q B 3rd.

4.	P takes K P
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th
6. P to K 6th	B to B 4th

This sortie, first adopted by Morphy in a remarkable game with Barnes, requires careful answering. The object of Black is to gain a strong attack and a Pawn in return for the "exchange."

7. Kt to Q B 3rd	

White very properly declines to win the exchange, which is not worth the loss of time involved in the process. 7. Kt takes K P is good play at this stage; but the move in the text, followed up as it is by a remarkable novelty, is, probably, the best course at the first player's command.

7.	Q to B 3rd

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
8. B to Kt 5th (ch)	

This is the novelty alluded to in the preceding note. It does the greatest credit to the inventor's chess acumen, and we are satisfied that it gives White, in any case, a winning game.

8.	P to B 3rd
9. Castles	B takes K P

If he captures the proffered Bishop, White gets a winning attack by 10. Kt takes Q P. But 9. Kt to K 2nd looks better than the move in the text.

10. B to Q B 4th	

Again finely played. Still, the Bishop cannot be taken, as the reply would be 11. Q Kt takes K P, and White must gain one of the Bishops in return for his own, besides getting a winning game.

10.	P to K 6th
11. Q Kt to K 4th	P takes Kt
12. Kt takes B	P takes P (ch)
13. K to R sq	B to Kt 3rd
14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
15. R takes P	Kt to Q 2nd
16. Q takes Kt (ch)	

Every move is problematic, and the whole game is a perfect specimen of play on White's part. He now forces mate immediately.

16.	K takes Q
17. R to Q sq (ch)	

And Black resigned.

The match between the clubs of Liverpool and Manchester, announced in our last issue, was played at the Palatine Hotel, Liverpool, on Saturday, the 27th ult., and it resulted in favour of Liverpool, whose representatives scored nine games to the adversaries' seven. Four games were drawn. After the play the competitors sat down to what a correspondent who was there describes as "an excellent dinner provided by the Liverpool Chess Club." We learn from the *Liverpool Argus* that this was the twenty-first match in which the two clubs have opposed each other since the year 1855, and that Liverpool has won twelve matches, with a total score of 123 games; Manchester six matches, 112 games, the remaining three matches being drawn

The "telegraphic" match between Liverpool and Calcutta is progressing satisfactorily, fourteen moves on each side having been made down to Tuesday last. When the games have become a little more advanced we shall publish them at length.

Mr. Blackburne's tour of the provinces led him to Cheadle last week, and his performances appear to have excited a sensation in that little Staffordshire town. The first day was devoted to blindfold play, the Champion opposing ten local amateurs simultaneously, winning eight and drawing two; and the second day to playing against all comers simultaneously, seeing the boards. In this contest he was equally successful, to say the least of it; for he won ten games, drew two, and lost none! Each *séance* attracted a large number of spectators, and the *Cheadle Herald* devoted a leader to the subject of chess and the occasion.

A match between the Isleworth Reading-Room Chess Club and the members of the Twickenham Holy Trinity Chess Club was played on the 18th inst., and was won by the first-named association. Bermondsey defeated the Excelsior Club, of Brixton, on the 20th ult., with a score of 5½ out of a possible 7; and, on the 24th, the same club was victorious in an encounter with the North London amateurs, with a score of four games to three.

A new chess club has been organised, under very favourable auspices, at Eastbourne, the members to meet for play every Saturday, from four to eleven p.m.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 1) with a codicil (dated Sept. 19, 1879) of Alexander de Laski, late of No. 2, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, who died on Sept. 17 last, at Wiesbaden, was proved on the 18th ult. by William Alexander Rau, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Joaquina Marques de Souza de Laski, £2000, an annuity of £3000 for life, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; to his sisters, Madame Josephine Koch and Madame Marie Langhans, annuities of £200 each for their respective lives; to his eldest son, Alexander, a policy, payable on his attaining twenty-one, for £4000 and £20,000; to each of his other sons, £20,000; upon trust for each of his daughters, £20,000; and the residue of the personalty to his eldest son. All his real estate, including his property in California, is devised upon trust for sale, and the net proceeds are given to his eldest son.

The will (dated April 15, 1879) of the Rev. Charles Harris Alured Barling, late of Brooke, Norfolk, who died on July 6 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Miss Selina Cecilia Clara Leak Knight, the niece, and Edward Boyce Pomeroy, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 upon trust for Edith Selina Leak Knight, the daughter of his nephew, George Custance Leak Knight, subject to an annuity thereout to his said nephew; £10,000 to his said niece, Selina Cecilia Clara Leak Knight; and the residue of the personalty to his niece Anna Maria Elizabeth Leak Knight. To his housekeeper, Maria Goldsmith, he leaves an annuity of £100, charged on his real estate; and subject thereto he devises all his real estate to his niece A. M. E. L. Knight for life, with remainder to his niece S. C. C. L. Knight for life, with remainder to his godson, Clarke Hallett Loyd Stoughton.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1877) with three codicils (dated Dec. 17, 1877; Aug. 19, 1879; and July 19, 1880) of Mrs. Mary Ann Holdway, late of Spring Hill Villa, St. Mary Bourne, Southampton, who died on Oct. 2 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Thomas Hooper and George Clarkson, the nephews, and John Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £500 to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Bourne upon trust to apply the income in the purchase of food, fuel, or clothing, to be distributed among the poor of the said parish at or about Christmas.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1879) of Mr. William Arden, late of Longcrofts Hall, Yoxall, Staffordshire, who died on Aug. 12 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by George Henry Pinckard, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator devises the Longcroft Hall estate and all other his real estate to his nephew, Alwyn Arden, charged with the payment of £8000 to his niece, Louisa Arden; and he bequeaths the residue of his personal estate to his said nephew.

The will (dated June 23, 1880) of General Henry Richmond Jones, C.B., Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), late of No. 45, Clarendon-square, Leamington, who died on Oct. 3 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 12th ult. by Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo Richmond Jones, the nephew, and Henry Walker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Jones, his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages. The residue of his real and personal estate is left for her enjoyment for life, and is then to go to his daughter, Caroline Harriet Margaret Jones.

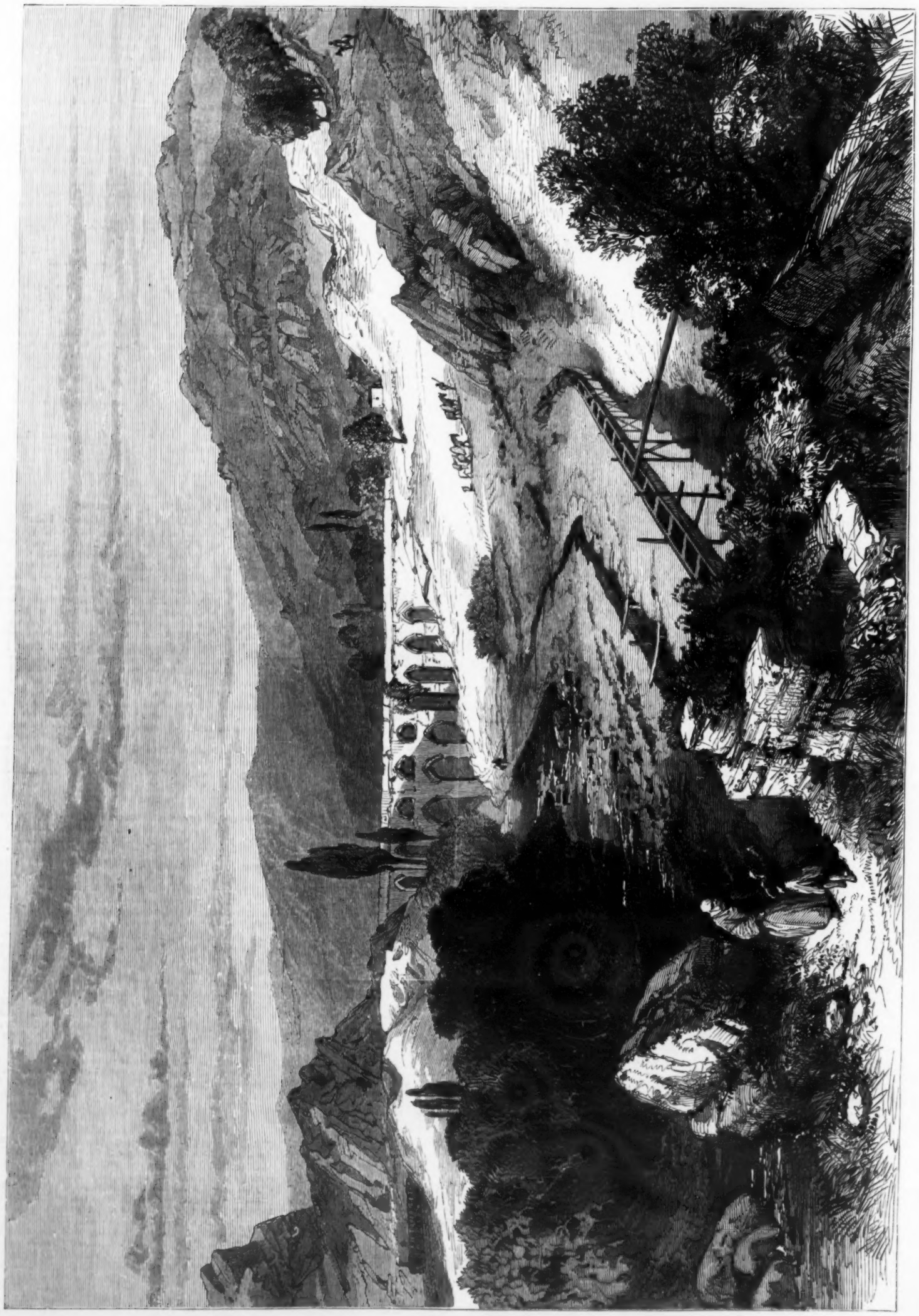
The will (dated Nov. 16, 1876) of Mr. Evan Matthew Richards, D.L., late of Brooklands, Swansea, who died on Aug. 21 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by William Frederick Richards, Arthur James Richards, and Harry Cornelius Richards, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Maria Richards, £500 and an annuity of £200 for life. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his six children, William Frederick, Arthur James, Harry Cornelius, Lawrence, Florence Maria, and Evan Sloane. He appoints his wife guardian of his children during their minority. The deceased was for six years member of Parliament for the county of Cardigan.

The seventh annual banquet in connection with the Inventors' Institute was held on Thursday week at St. James's Hall. The chair was occupied by Sir Antonio Brady, president of the institute.

There was a large gathering of burgesses in the Plymouth Guildhall yesterday week to discuss the best scheme to be adopted for celebrating the tercentenary of Sir Francis Drake. The first resolution submitted to the meeting, proposing a statue, or group or statues on Plymouth Hoe, was agreed to by a large majority.

Sir Evelyn Wood, speaking at a banquet at Grocers' Hall on Thursday week, said he was aware that certain reforms were necessary in the Army. Against one, however, he must protest; and that was the abolition of regimental colours. It was said that valuable lives were sacrificed in endeavouring to save a mere rag; but that rag was the emblem of honour, around which all rallied in the hour of danger. It was the soldier's star and the consecrated emblem of his devotion. It was true that recently in Afghanistan many valuable lives were lost at Maiwand, and that in one regiment alone 273 fell round the colours. Colonel Galbraith, when last seen on his bended knee, still grasped the colours of his corps, and beside him fell many whose names would live for ever in the hearts of all who served in the 66th. The colours were the standards around which fugitives would rally and brave men die, and it would be about as wise to take away the regimental colours as it would be to abolish the Union Jack in the Navy.

A quarterly court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption was held on Thursday week in the board-room of the hospital—Mr. T. P. Beckwith in the chair. From the report of the committee of management it appears that, since the last court, the western half of the hospital has been coloured and cleaned, and the wards temporarily closed have been reoccupied. The committee have received from the council of the Hospital Sunday Fund £1050, being a larger grant than in any former year. The committee desire to remind the governors and the public that the extension building will entail an additional expenditure of about £10,000 a year. The committee have to thank some of their friends among the clergy for most valuable help, both rendered and promised, in the shape of collections in their churches. The fourteenth annual season of the entertainments, which have proved so beneficial in enlivening the inmates, began on the 2nd inst. The following bequests have been announced since last court:—Mr. John Holloway, moiety of pecuniary residue; Miss Jessie Landseer, £100, duty free.—In a sermon preached on Sunday morning at Christ Church, North Brixton, by the Rev. Canon Hussey, attention was called to the sick and suffering brethren so well cared for in the Brompton Hospital. A collection amounting to £87 10s. was made.



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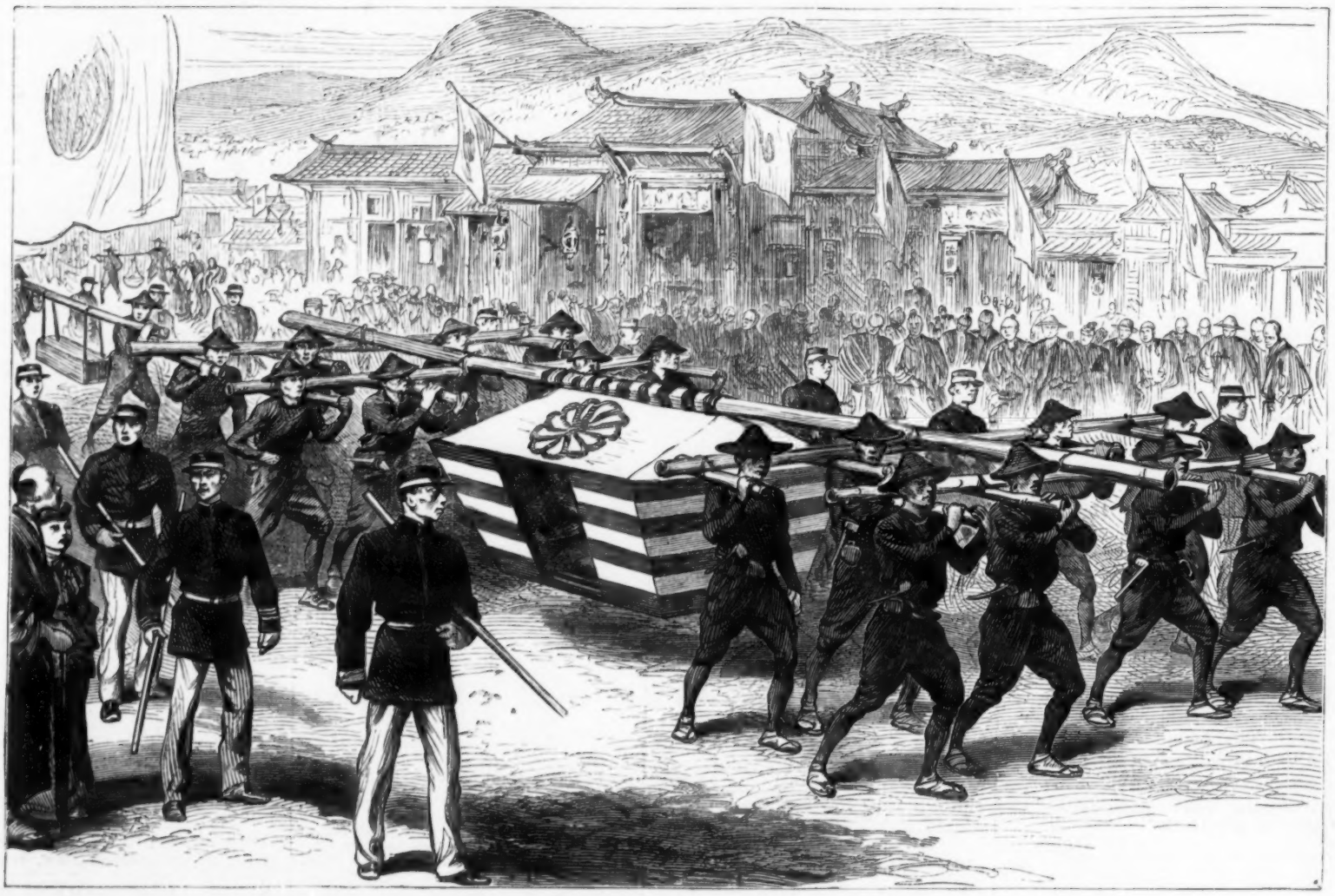

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